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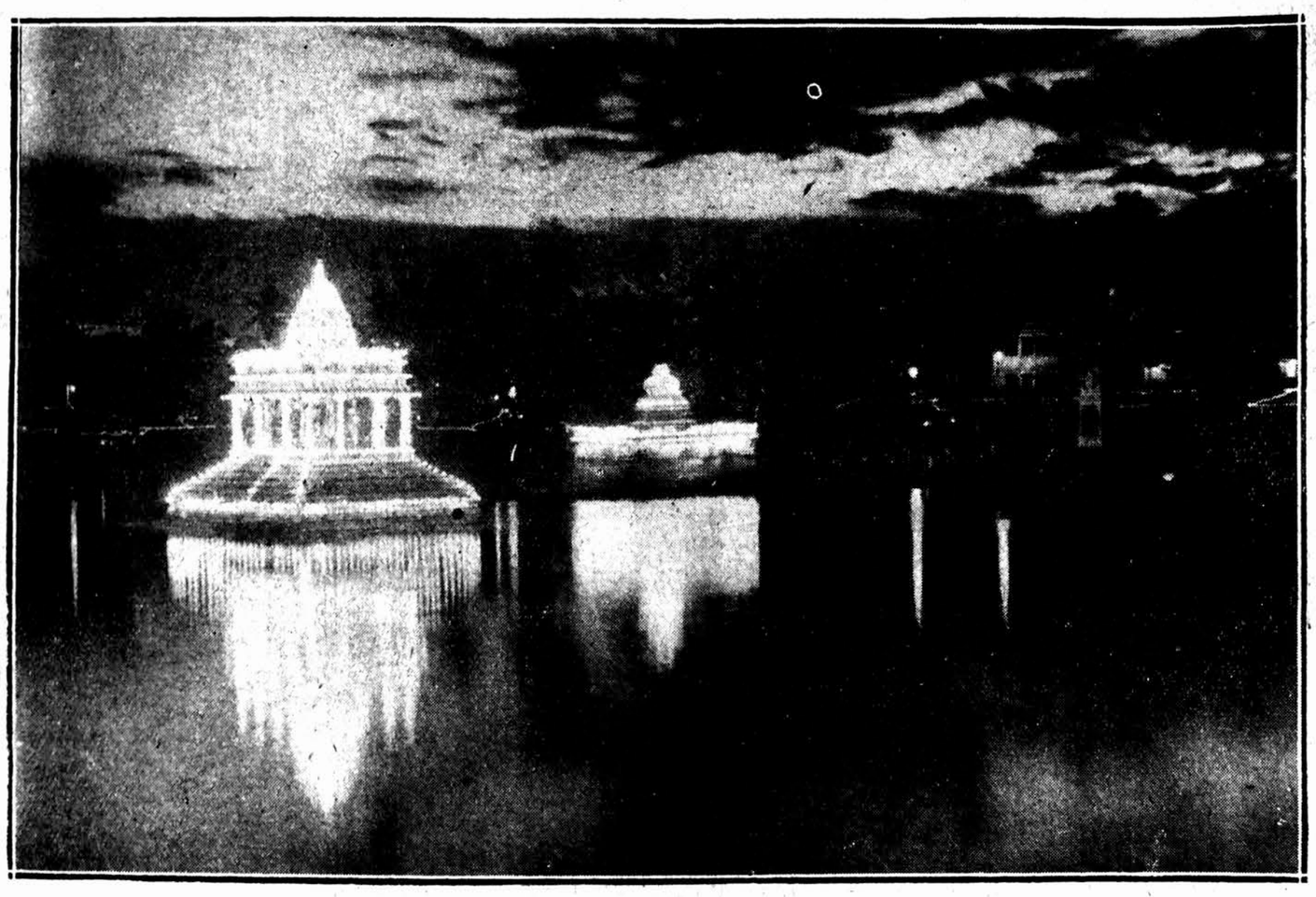
POOR, BUT HAPPY

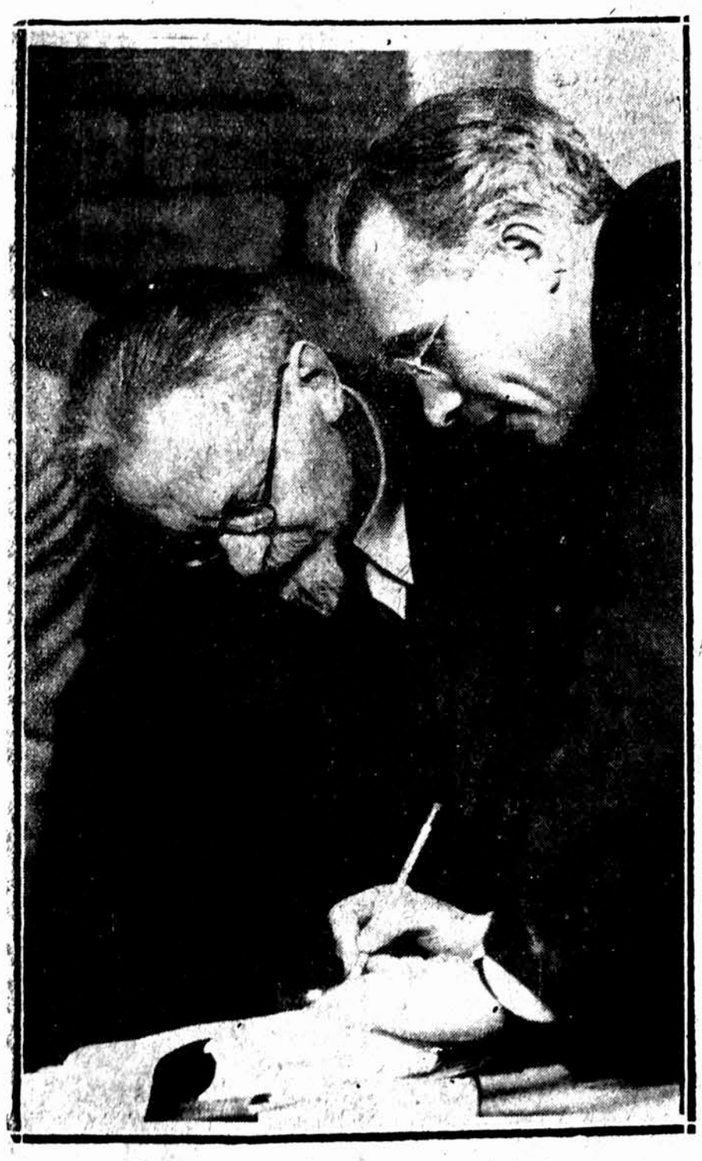
—Z. M. Kadri.

Mr. C. A. Thompson, state bee expert of Travancore, holding a large hive of Italian bees specially imported for Palace Dairy Farm.
(Photo by M. S. Munuswamy).

A typical morning scene in the fruit bazar of Crawford Market, Bombay.
(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



"EVENING SHADES."
(Photo by Moorthy Vasan).



Left.—Leon Trotsky (left) conferring with his Lawyer at the unofficial trial held in New York to enquire into charges levelled against him of conspiring to overthrow present Soviet regime.

Right.—Mrs. Louise Thaden, famous aviatrix, standing proudly beside the giant Harmon trophy, the blue ribbon of the flying world, awarded to her as the "outstanding woman flier" of 1936.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MAY 23, 1937.

Indian Shipping:

Need For Reorientation In Empire Maritime Policy

(By "Interested")

The present position of Indian Shipping is far from satisfactory. More than 99 per cent of India's sea-borne trade is carried by foreign vessels. The following table indicates the tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign sea-borne trade which entered and cleared at ports in British India:—

(In thousand of tons)

	Entered	Foreign Cleared	Native Craft. Entered	Native Craft. Cleared
Pre-war average	.. 1,738	1,672	67	63
Post-war average	.. 1,624	1,562	84	88
1932-33	.. 2,453	2,464	49	54
1933-34	.. 2,855	2,790	44	51
Percentage share (1933-34)	.. 33.7	34.2	0.5	0.6

Before the China-Japanese War (1894), Japanese vessels carried about 8 per cent of that nation's foreign trade, while in 1928, 72 per cent of the export and 63 per cent of the import trade were carried in Japanese liners. This is more than sufficient to prove what a national government can do in the matter of developing the indigenous shipping.

According to one leading shipping magnate of the country, 10 per cent of the value of the India's foreign trade would fairly represent the annual freight bill, but even on a very conservative basis of 7-1|2 per cent, India has to bear annually a freight burden of nearly 8-1|2 million pounds sterling in regard to her import trade alone. As against this, India's national shipping in her foreign sea-borne trade is barely 3 per cent and this will serve to give an estimate of the colossal drain of national wealth in the form of freight which the Indian shipping has to pay to the non-Indian shipowners.

Up to quite recent times, the chances of successful operation of an indigenous shipping firm were remote due to the clash with the powerful interests already in the field and almost every effort in its infancy was throttled by ruinous, uneconomic and cut-throat competition and by the practice of a system of deferred rebate to regular shippers. In fact, the history of the efforts of Indian shipping to obtain a proper share in India's sea-borne trade and for the privilege of carrying Indian goods in Indian waters will be recorded as one of the country's hardest fights for existence against such well-organised interests. It is found that about 27 of the 32 maritime nations of the world have reserved their coastal trade to their own nationals and the five that have not so reserved are mostly those that are strong enough to withstand competition. Attempts for reserving coastal traffic of India to indigenous vessels have not been successful so far due to strong opposition of the British shipping interests. Besides, the training of Indians as officers and engineers in sea-going vessels has been practically ignored. The isolated instance of the provision of the training ship "Dufferin" as a result of much public agitation is too insignificant to be reckoned as an earnest attempt in this respect on the part of the Government.

THE BREAKING WAVES DASHED HIGH.

On a stern and rockbound coast.
(Drawn by Efimov in "Isvestia," Moscow).

Indigenous Enterprize

The total number of shipping companies started in India was 32, of which 23 went into liquidation through lack of Government support and unfair competition from non-Indian interests. Of the rest, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company is the largest, having a fleet of 20 steamers of 84,460 total gross tonnage. The leading British shipping company plying in Indian waters is the British India Steam Navigation Company which has adequate tonnage and caters not only for coastal traffic of India but also the trade between India and Africa, Persia and others. The Scindia Company under prudent and expert management, with no Government assistance of any kind, has been carrying on its trade between all the important coastal ports of the country. Very few of the Indian Shipping Companies find it profitable to carry passengers across the seas, since attempts to do so, are promptly scotched by competition from foreign companies. The recent endeavour of starting a passenger service between India and Europe could not meet with success owing chiefly to Government apathy in the matter. The demand of Indian shipping for participation in overseas trade is particularly justified owing to its large volume of international trade and passenger traffic which at present is almost exclusively carried in non-Indian bottoms.

Need For Ship-Building Industry

A nation's trade and industry cannot prosper without an adequate solution of its freight question. Japan's trade has expanded by leaps and bounds chiefly on account of her rapid development in shipping and ship-building industries. The State gives subsidies, and old ships are bought by Japan, scrapped and with the materials new ships are built at a comparatively lower cost. This gives employment to many Japanese and also stimulates the ship-building industry of the country. Japan is therefore now in a position to compete with any nation by means of her economic freight.

India's dependence on foreign ships reduces her trade to one of absolute helplessness in times of national emergencies. It is now imperative that a start should b made without delay with a programme of ship-building in India, with a view ultimately to form a maritime fleet adequate to the requirements of the country. A new country like Canada has now about 9,000 vessels of 1,500,000 tonnage. There is no doubt that the requisite talent has long been available for this purpose in the country, but through lack of Government initiative no progress has been made in that direction.

EMPIRE MARITIME POLICY.

During the last few years the question of regaining and strengthening the supremacy of British shipping at sea has been absorbing the attention of the British public who are feeling anxious to safeguard their trade routes and preserve the solidarity of the Empire. In pursuance of their maritime policy evolved for this purpose, India has, however, been denied the full status of an Imperial maritime unit. The British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Legislation of 1931 has given to all Dominions excepting India the full freedom in the matter of regulating coastal trade. In accordance with this legislation, not only can Dominions impose Customs duties on foreign built ships but give subsidy to ships registered in their territory. As against these rights which the Dominions enjoy for the development of their shipping the new Constitution forced on India has taken away the little power which she had in the past to develop her shipping and has placed in addition certain restrictions thereon. In total disregard of the Indian shipping interests, the Government have also extended their patronage to the extent of about Rs. 55 lacs in the form of Lee Commission passages.

There is no gainsaying, therefore, that the hostile attitude of British Shipping has been detrimental to the Indian shipping enterprise on several occasions. The Tata enterprise for a Bombay Japan service to retain India's yarn trade with Japan could not survive longer owing to the ruinous competition carried on by the P. & O. Company Line. Even in respect of the coastal trade which is universally recognised as a national preserve, the indigenous ships are not allowed to carry more than 20 per cent of cargo and 8 per cent of the pas-

(Continued on page 4)

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

The noblest thing you ever did, the noblest emotion you ever felt, the deepest and most self-sacrificing love ever in your soul —that is your true self still, through all the baser life into which you have fallen.

PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Lincoln Anecdotes

"If one were to symbolize the character of Abraham Lincoln in a mental arch, the right segment would without doubt rest on humility, the left segment on honest, and human affection the keystone."
—Ernest C. Moses in "Our United States".

GETTING TWENTY

The fire brigade in Springfield wished to secure some badly needed supplies, and a lot of us youngsters were given a share in collecting money. I went up to the room over the grocery and entered the law office of Lincoln. He asked me a lot of questions about the fire brigade, seeming quite interested.

"Then he said: 'Well, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll go home to supper—Mrs.. Lincoln is generally good-natured after supper—and I'll tell her I've been thinking of giving dols. 50 to the fire brigade. And she'll say, "Abe, will you never have any sense? Twenty dollars is quite enough." So tomorrow, my boy, you come around and get your dols. 20.'

"Which I did."

* * * *

NOTHING BUT MONEY

Certain government officials once approached President Lincoln and tried to secure the transfer of control over certain funds from other hands into their own. Lincoln met their request with this story:

"You are very much like a man in Illinois, whose cabin was burned down, and, according to the kindly custom of early days in the West, his neighbours all contributed something to start him again. In his case they had been so liberal that he soon found himself better off than before the fire, and got proud. One day a neighbour brought him a bag of oats, but the fellow refused it with scorn and said, 'I am not taking oats now; I take nothing but money.'"

* * *

NOT GREEDY

Lincoln, while a member of Congress, took his stand against the Mexican War. He declared that those who argued that the war was not a war of aggression made him think of the Illinois farmer who said, "I ain't greedy 'bout land. I only want what jines mine."

* * * *

DONE ENOUGH

A woman with a commanding air told Lincoln: "Mr. President, you must give me a colonel's commission for my son. Sir, I demand it, not as a favour, but as a right, Sir, my grandfather fought at Lexington, Sir, my uncle was the only man that did not run away at Bladensburg. Sir, my father fought at New Orleans and my husband was killed at Monterrey."

"I guess, madam," replied Lincoln, "your family has done enough for the country. It is time to give somebody else a chance."

INACTION

At one time during the Civil War, Gen. George B. McClellan, then in command of the Union forces, was conducting a waiting campaign; and so careful was he to avoid mistakes that little headway was evident. President Lincoln thereupon wrote him a letter:

"My dear McClellan: If you don't want to use the army I should like to borrow it for a while. Yours respectfully, A. Lincoln."

* * *

MUTUAL

Soon after Lincoln was elected President he visited Chicago, where he was enthusiastically welcomed.

Later, while he was visiting with friends, someone led a little boy into the room. When the lad spied the President, he swung his hat and shouted: "Hurrah, for Lincoln!"

Lincoln got up, caught the little lad in his strong arms, and tossing him up in the air, shouted, "Hurrra, for you!"

* * *

NOT DOWN

When Abraham Lincoln was walking home in the gloom of the rainy election night, after receiving report of his defeat for election to the Senate by Stephen Douglas, he lost his footing in the muddy road and nearly fell. But recovering his balance, he drew himself up as if his thought recurred to the recent defeat and remarked, "It's a slip and not a fall."

OX-ROASTING

A British Protest

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—The resolution of protest by Hindus against ox-roasting is timely. Many thousands of British people sincerely hope that Mr. Baldwin, who is so prompt to act in some matters, will show equal alertness in this. This barbarous and disgusting custom is not only offensive to religious feeling in India, it also offends the humane and aesthetic feelings of large numbers of people in this country. Surely it is degrading to make entertainment out of misery, death and roasting of an ox. According to some reports there is to be the public parade of a living creature, then a screened-off slaughter, then public roasting and eating of the carcase.

There is another important aspect to be considered—the effect of such a spectacle upon young people. Teachers and welfare workers generally and rightly object to questionable sights and films being shown to young people. Yet here, in the forefront of an Empire's rejoicings, we are to have a barbarous display that violates sound principles of child education and welfare. We appeal to the rulers of Great Britain to issue a request that ox-roasting shall not form part of the Coronation festivities.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR MIDDLETON,
President, Children's Home, Rainhill, and Secretary, Humane Education Society.
80, Mosley Street,
Manchester, April 22.

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About Husbands

Henpecked—And Others

(By: V. RAMAN NAIR)

Although Nature, almost without exception, made the male of the species the ruler, it would seem, listening to certain wives, that nowadays husbands do not even count—let alone rule. Many of them do not mean more to their wives than the inevitable "father of the children". Some rank at home with useful articles of furniture. A few homes there are where husbands come in nowhere at all.

In all these cases one thing is certain. The wives look self-satisfied and dominant. The husbands react to a given set of circumstances in exactly the manner they wish. And you have the picture complete. These husbands are everywhere branded as thoroughly hen-pecked!

What exactly are the facts? Do women rule us quite as effectively as all that? Do they in the first instance rule themselves?

WILLING VICTIMS

There are no doubt husbands who are so weak in character and helpless that they are lucky to have got wives who are in some respects more capable than themselves. But these husbands do not honestly complain of being bossed over. Nor do their wives try their hand at domination. They just 'run' their husbands by suggestion and neither of them are keenly aware of it.

But all this airy talk about henpecked husbands comes from a different quarter, from just the ordinary womenfolk who start after the subjection of the male and trail off after some cheap and fishy misconception of the truth. They assume from the beginning that a home is an absolute monarchy. Everything in it must be as they wish. To this end they lay down certain rules and regulations. By these rules and regulations they give themselves an extra vote every time and on every question.

IMPROVING HIM.

Their chief weapon for enforcing these rules is nagging. But no young wife starts nagging so early. She has other weapons, may be her sex-appeal or the backing of Nature. The little personal habits of the husband first come to be attacked. He has to be improved and made to look like other husbands. Then his personal comforts. Somehow she makes him admit that her love is preferable to tobacco and the club. She also makes him admit that a home can be better run if the wife had her own way in every thing.

This goes on and on. Sometimes the husband gives in, sometimes he doesn't. But what he gives in he gives in with a big show.

Now there are several reasons why husbands take the line of least resistance at home. They have to talk, fight and persuade all day outside and are naturally weary of repeating the same things at home. Much better for them to be talked to, fought and persuaded.

THE WILY SORT.

Wily husbands there are who cleverly play the slave in order to be the master. "Oh, it is for the woman to decide" they say on each and every question. Their experience is that their women can be run only from behind. So they always remain in the background.

There are sensitive souls who feel their wives' superiority through every pore. They are contemptibly conciliatory. That is their way of avoiding a still greater suggestion of subjection.

Indifferent husbands are rarely worried about their place at home. They would rather see the cricket match than be somebody at home and look after the child.

THEIR 'LINE'

All husbands have a 'line', have got to have. It may be flattery, aloofness or anything.

It pays them to play second fiddle at home for the sake of peace. The fun they want they obtain outside. They must needs explain at home for everything they do and don't do. But they have their explanations always.

The thoroughly hen-pecked husband is the picturesque ideal all domineering women aim at. It may or may not exist in real life. But it is the one thing in which most sensible husbands find their safety.

As a rule people are not interested in reading thickly worded advertisement like the one you are reading—but, if you are interested in only the finest type of Western Poultry it will pay you to write to the Asian Poultry Institute, 11B., Connaught Road, Poona for particulars. Big display types are generally more attractive in advertisements—but we thought of putting more facts in this little Ad than anything else. It seems that you have carefully gone through this Ad and are going to take action immediately in writing to us. First of all you must be interested in raising Poultry. In that case you simply write the above-named address on a postcard and just say that you saw this Ad—enough. We do the rest.

Iron In The Balkans

The Ballad Of Marko The King's Son

(By COUNTESS VERA CRASSI)

In the ages that preceded the dawn of Balkan history, Bosnia, in Yugoslavia, seems to have been the centre of the iron trade. It was very probably one of the earliest. The iron ore was in an easily smelted form. The great forests that surrounded the primitive mines supplied the necessary fuel. The brains and energy of a forgotten people, living six hundred years before the dawn of the Christian era, enabled them to develop and spread the use of the new metal. This was to give an impulse to the enormous iron-ore industry which is the basis of the material civilisation of our own day.

Chaumette-des-Fosses, in his Voyage en Bosnie, says: "The mines which abound in this country would become, under another Government, an inexhaustible source of wealth...This he wrote in 1807. "That which has always contributed to the wealth of Bosnia and, at the present time, has become its principle branch of industry, are the numerous iron mines. The most considerable are near Foznitz and Kressevo. They employ more than two thousand workers, of whom one-third are Catholics and the rest are gipsies."

Because the working of iron was such a very ancient Balkan industry, it is surprising to discover that, by the greater portion of the Balkan population, iron-working is still considered as not quite on a par with other occupations.

An Incident At Earl's Court

It was in 1907 that the following incident took place: the Balkan States Exhibition was on at Earl's Court and the Commissioner for Montenegro was taking some Montenegrins, who were paying their first visit to Britain, for a walk to see the shops. The little party stopped outside a large hardware shop and the Montenegrins examined and commented upon every tool and pot in the window. After this, they glanced within. What was their astonishment, and how great their contempt, when they saw that the men behind the counter were not Gipsies, but English:

"What!" the elder is said to have exclaimed in horror, "Englishmen making and selling iron things! I had rather see my son dead than see him sink as low as this!" From then, till he had reached Whitehall, nothing would make the old man modify his opinion that the English were, after all, a depraved race.

Arrived in Whitehall, however, the gorgeous uniform of the Guards cheered him somewhat and he asked if it were possible to enlist in the regiment and if the pay was good. To the end of his stay, however, he did not forget those Englishmen who sold iron pots. Four years later, when Mr. Durham, who had taken him round in London, met the old Montenegrin in the Balkans again, the Montenegrin referred with disgust to this unpleasant habit.

The working of iron was highly developed by the pre-Slav inhabitants of the Balkans and after the Slav invasions during the fifth and sixth centuries it remained in the hands of original workers. So, it came to be looked upon as a task for the vanquished.

Other days, other ways.

Tale Of Marko Kralievitch

Judging from ballads and legends handed down from mediaeval times, the Smith had none too safe a position in the days when knights were bold. There is a tale of the Serb hero, Marko Kralievitch (Marko, the King's son) which the Yugoslav poet Vuk Karaditch, has left in his work, "Narodne Pesme":—

"Marko went to Novak the Smith. 'O Novak, forge me a sword such as thou never before hast forged!' And giving the Smith thirty ducats, Marko rode away to the new wineshop. For three or four days he drank wine. Then he went back to Novak. 'Ho Novak, hast thou forged me the sword?' And Novak, bringing him the weapon, said softly: 'Here is the sword and here the anvil. See what a sword it is!' Marko swung up the weapon with his right hand and struck it upon the anvil, cleaving the anvil in two, saying 'So help thee God, Novak the Smith, hast ever forged a better?'

And Novak answered: 'So help me God, Kralievitch Marko, a better one have I forged, and for a better warrior. Such a sword forged I for Musa the Albanian that when he struck it upon the anvil, not a scrap of the anvil was left whole'.

This angered Marko. 'Hold out thy hand, Novak' cried he, 'that I may pay thee for thy sword!'

Then misfortune seized Novak: for Marko struck off his arm from the shoulder. 'Here are a thousand ducats to keep thee for the rest of thy life!' And flinging the gold to the Smith, mounted his charger, and still filled with wrath, rode away."

That was six hundred years ago.

When Marko Kralievitch was living, at the end of the fourteenth century, the great Empire of Serbia, of the Tzar Dushan was crumbling. The Turk was advancing across the Balkan Peninsula and was somewhat unpopular with the Christian peoples and their rulers. Musa, the Albanian hero, was bound by ties of religion (at that time the strongest of all bonds) to the on-coming Turk. His sympathisers would be looked upon as traitors. Added to this was the age-old belief that the Smith was evil.

Sulio The Gipsy

There is a ballad that is sung in Montenegro. It tells of Milosh of Drobniak, the mediaeval hero who, coming home from a skirmish, asks his sister to take his brown horse to Sulio the Gipsy for shoeing. Sulio tells the girl that he will not perform the task unless she allows him to kiss her. Milosh rides forth again on his unshod horse; but on his return visits Sulio, who goes forward to attend to the horse, but Milosh strikes him a mighty blow so that the Gipsy falls to the earth. "How now, Sulio," enquires Milosh, "Dost still wish to kiss my sister?"

Times have changed since the heroes of these ballads rode their fierce way across the sun-swept Balkans. Marko Kralievitch lives in song and Musa the Albanian in drama—Milosh strikes again in the verses of ballad, but they are not our kin. We, of the Age of Progress, recognise as the most honourable profession, the making and selling of machines for killing our brothers over the border. We bestow a title upon the armament dealer and he may marry where he lists. Certainly, we have progressed!

Fear Of Iron

But to digress no further; the fear of iron was not confined to the mediaeval Balkan Empires. It was of far earlier origin and wider distribution. No tool made

(Continued on Page 43)

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A NEW CALENDAR

Chilean Government's Proposal

A draft convention for reform of the calendar, sponsored by the Chilean Government, has been made public in Geneva. Copies of the convention have been forwarded to all Governments, together with a request that they designate a time when a diplomatic conference may be called for the consideration and signature of this convention. It is hoped, writes the Geneva correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," that such a conference may meet in Geneva during the course of the summer. The convention was presented at the January Council meeting by Mr. Edwards, Chilean Ambassador to London. The International Labour Conference at its last meeting in June, 1936, passed a resolution asking the League Council to take steps immediately for reforming the calendar. The Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire which met at Wellington, New Zealand, in October, 1936, unanimously voted for the adoption of the perpetual calendar of twelve months with equal quarters of 91 days.

The League Secretariat has been studying the question for some time and has received memoranda from religious, industrial, and other organisations, on the subject. From an economic, religious, and social point of view the present calendar is deemed unsatisfactory, given conditions of modern industrial civilisation. If adopted, the proposed convention would institute the new calendar as from January 1, 1939, if ratifications of the convention have been received from three-quarters of the total States members of the League and of non-member States.

The new calendar, according to the terms of the convention, will consist of four equal quarters, the first days of January, April, July and October falling always on Sunday. December 31 would be replaced by a monthless day, "Year-end Day," and on leap years "Leap-year Day" would follow June 30. The new calendar, which is balanced in structure and perpetual in form, conforms to the solar year of 365.2422 days and to the natural seasons. The sponsors claim that it would facilitate statistical comparisons, coordinate different time periods, and stabilise religious and secular holidays. Transition from the old to the new calendar can be effected without disturbance.

While the Roman Catholic Church has agreed to this revision there is some opposition to it among other religious groups, though business and industrial bodies have indicated that they would support it. It is believed in Geneva that the projected diplomatic conference will undoubtedly agree on this convention, but more difficulty is foreseen over its ratification.

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INDIAN SHIPPING:

(Continued from page 1)

senger traffic. The fact that the British shipping interests are anxious to regain their maritime trade in the Far Eastern waters which is being gradually lost to the Japanese vessels is amply borne out by the institution of an enquiry to be conducted now by the Imperial Shipping Committee at London. It is needless to emphasize that the bargaining strength that India possesses should to all intents and purposes be utilised for the development of her national shipping only. In fact Indian Shipping must not only control its coastal trade but also participate adequately in its overseas trade. A strong and efficient Indian Mercantile Marine is not only essential for the defence of India but could be an invaluable instrument of Imperial defence. Any policy formulated by the British Government in utter disregard of this legitimate aspiration of the Indian public will therefore not only be suicidal but disastrous to the interests of the Commonwealth in general and the British Maritime supremacy in particular.

His Church In A Suitcase

Chicago Clergyman Starts For Missionary Field With Complete Altar

With his church in a suitcase, the Rev. Dudley S. McNeil, young Elgin, Ill., Episcopal clergyman, has started West for the missionary field in the sparsely settled southwestern section of Wyoming.

When the Rev. Mr. McNeil, who is 26, resigned from St. Lawrence's church in Libertyville, Ill., to "go West," he learned there were but three churches of his denomination in area of 40,000 square miles.

As he saw it, it was not a problem of how to get the people to church, but how to get the church to the ranchers, oil diggers and miners scattered over the countryside or living in hamlets which had no churches.

He built an alter that could be carried in a suitcase, with the aid of a Libertyville cabinetmaker, a harnessmaker and a dentist. The result he described as a "complete church in collapsible form."

Packed for travelling, it is three by two feet, and is carried in one hand, while in the other the minister carries collapsible legs upon which the case is set. Attached to the legs is a container for vestments.

The case, when opened, is an elaborately carved altar of walnut. The dentist and his drills were enlisted to execute the fine carving.

The lower half of the case serves as a table and in a hollow section miniature vessels are packed. There is a collection plate about the size of a scooped out muskmelon.

The minister plans to cover his territory by automobile. He is accompanied by his wife and their two-month-old baby. They will make their headquarters at Evanston, Wyo.

A scotsman who had lost his way on the Alps was found by one of the St. Bernard dogs.

He helped himself to the flask of liquor, patted the dog, and settling himself comfortably, said,

In The Land of The Proletariat

MOSCOW.—The approaching Twentieth Anniversary of the October Revolution and the flourishing Soviet Land are the the two principal subjects which inspire the work of Soviet composers.

The desire to reflect in their works the infinite wealth and beauty of folk melodies, to show the boundless territories of their great fatherland—such is the leading idea in creations of the prominent, recognised composers, and the young ones who are only beginning their careers.

The well-known in Western Europe and America S. S. Prokofiev has completed 3 marches for a brass-band and is now working upon a cantata for the 20th anniversary of the October Revolution. Quite recently Moscow heard one of Prokofiev's latest works—an overture on Russian themes. This striking piece of music shows that the composer's work is coming close to the folk epos. D. D. Shostakovich has completed his fourth symphony, which is a great victory of the young master. At present, Shostakovich is engaged in writing an opera about the partisan struggle against interventionists in the Far East.

B. V. Asafyev, who became a prominent master of Soviet ballet ("Flames of Paris", "The Fountain of Bakhchissaray") has completed his new ballet "Partisan Days"—a story of the Civil War and the fate of a partisan detachment in the Northern Caucasus. In this ballet Asafyev makes use of melodies of the Caucasian highland peoples as the organic element of the entire music. J. Shaporin, author of the symphony which some time ago enjoyed a tremendous success in London, Vienna and Boston, has completed the piano score of a historical musical drama "Decembrists". D. B. Kabalevsky—author of two concerts for the piano and two symphonies—has just completed the pianoforte score of his opera "Colas Breugnon" based on Romain Rolland's novel of the sane name. S. I. Vasikenko has written a ballet "Gypsies" based on Pushkin's poem. At present he began work on an oratoric dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the October Revolution.

LITERATURE AND ARTS

(By Our London Correspondent.)

Talented Composers

A. A. Krein now works upon a symphonic poem "Birobidjan" and is at the same time writing a capriccio on themes taken from the Jewish songs and dances. M. A. Yudin who composed the requiem to the memory of S. M. Kirov, is now engaged upon a cantata "The Song of Spring and Happiness" dedicated to the new Constitution of the U.S.S.R. M. Yudin is one of the eminent representatives of oratorical genre in Soviet music. B. S. Shekhter, author of the popular symphonie suite "Turkmenia" and popular mass songs is now composing a symphony dedicated to the national heroes of Kabadino-Balkaria. R. M. Glier, author of the ballet "The Red Poppy" is engaged on an opera based on the text of the Tyurk playwright Dzhabarly about the events of 1905. The author of the opera "And Quiet Flows the Don," M. Dzerzhinsky, is completing his second opera "The Virgin Soil Upturned" upon production of which the State Academic Grand Theatre of the U. S. S. R. is already working.

Lately numerous young talented composers have come to the fore, whose works show the growth of Soviet musical creations. Of these there should be noted T. Khrennikov, whose first symphony enjoyed success in Moscow and the U. S. A. At present Khrennikov is working upon an opera entitled "Solitude" based on the novel of the young Soviet writer N. Virta.

From this short list it is evident that Soviet musical creation is growing and includes all possible genres of musical composition. Soviet composers have what to write about and have an audience for whom to write. No matter how much note music is published it is always all sold out immediately. The Soviet Union absorbs all the music of the coryphaei of world musical culture of the past, as well as the work of its modern composers.

Congress Of Soviet Architects

MOSCOW.—The All-Union Congress of Soviet architects is being convened for the 15th of June, 1937.

The main problems to be discussed by the Congress are: the planning of towns and villages, improvement of architectural designing and building work and, chiefly, the organisation of the building industry—academician of architecture, A. Shusev told pressmen.

Questions of architectural theory and practice, architectural education, building legislation, payment of architects, regulation of an architect's rights and duties, authors' rights—all these essential problems of architects' life will also be reflected in the work of the Congress. The study and use of the architectural experience of Europe and America and also questions of the theory and history of architecture will be discussed at sessions of special sections of the Congress. Discussion on the architecture of the largest edifices in the Soviet Union; the Palace of Soviets, the Volga-Moscow Canal, the subway, and others will be of great interest.

Culture & Everyday Life

LENINGRAD.—The Leningrad "Tekhfilm" studio has begun making a series of cinema pictures on the geography and economics of the U. S. S. R. This will be the first step in the direction of producing a large Soviet cinema atlas in which will be shown life, culture and socialist upbuilding in the various republics, territories and regions of the country.

The film is intended for demonstration in schools, at lectures and at geography lessons.

Six cinema expeditions will soon leave for various regions to shoot the pictures. An Arctic expedition will photograph the work of ships on the Northern Sea Route, the life of the peoples and socialist upbuilding in the Soviet North, the life of Arctic winterers on Dickson Island, the work of Arctic stations. The cinema expedition to Central Asia will gather material for films on the conquest of the Kara-Kun desert, on the Bay of Karabugaz and other regions. Other expeditions are going to

(Continued on page 47)

"CHRIST PREVENTED JEWISH WORLD REVOLUTION!"

Nazi Propagandist Quotes "Scriptures" To Prove That Jesus Was One Of "Oppressed Non-Jewish Class" And Led Revolt Against Jews

Billboards throughout Germany carried glaring placards on March 21 urging the public to buy a special number of Julius Streicher's Stuermer, consisting of a 14-page article intended to demonstrate that the essence of Christianity is anti-Semitism.

Asserting categorically that Christ was not a Jew, the paper declares that he spent his active life fighting the Jews and that his fundamental purpose was to prevent a Jewish world revolution.

"Christ not only was no Jew, he was an anti-Semite." the Stuermer declares. "He was against the Jews. He was the greatest opponent of the Jews in all history. The Christian religion he founded was fundamentally an anti-Jewish movement and religion. It was one of the greatest anti-Semitic movements of all times."

The article, interpreting all Christian doctrine and history in terms of anti-Semitism, is by far the most painstaking effort that Streicher's fanatical editor has ever made. It is filled with citations from the Scriptures, from Jewish writings and from Greek, Roman, medieval and Reformation writers. There can be no doubt that it represents Streicher's bid for leadership of the extreme National Socialist movement in the Protestant Church and is intended to mobilize anti-Semitic sentiment for the coming Church elections.

CHRIST HELD A REBEL

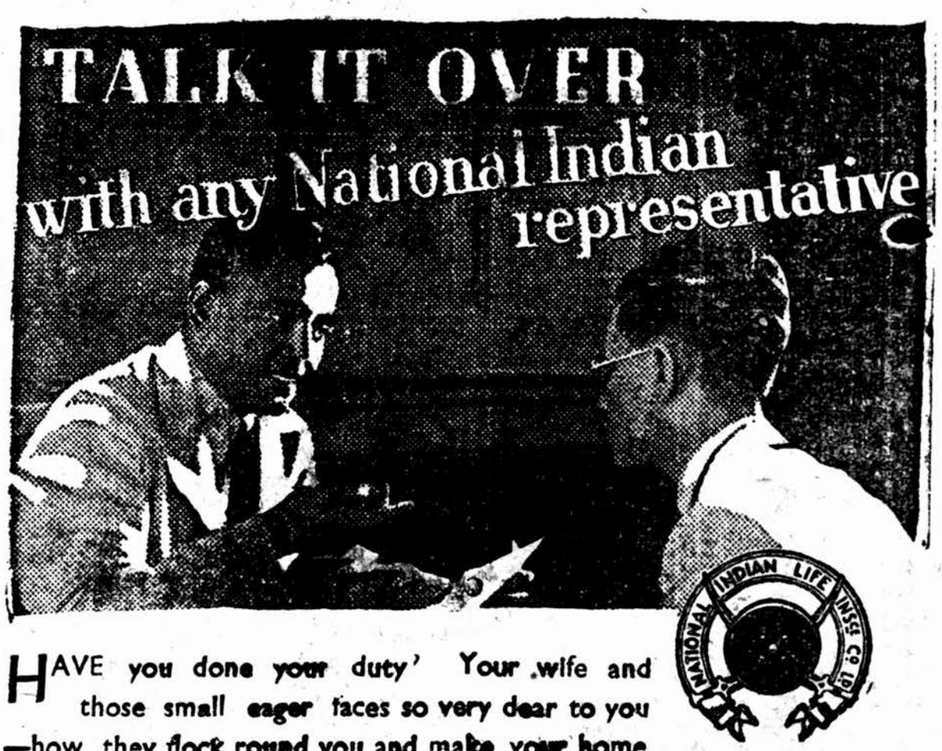
The common people of Palestine were not Jews, but were victims of Jewish oppression, the article asserts, and Christ was one of this oppressed non-Jewish class. His mission is presented as fundamentally a rebellion against Jewish domination, Jerusalem, the article says, was the financial capital of the Roman world and the Jews were preparing a rebellion that would make them masters of the Roman Empire.

"Jesus was born into this world full of Jewish deviltry, hatred and lust for blood," the article continues. "He created a religious movement mild to non-Jews, but ruthless against the Jews.

"That Jesus Christ created a movement against Jewish tyrants and exploiters is particularly apparent in St. John's Gospel. Christ saw he was lost. He knew the Jews would murder him. But he also saw terrible danger for the non-Jewish world.

"He saw it was threatened with falling under the Jews' mastery. He knew that only the sacrifice of his life would change the course. He sacrificed himself fully with a spirit that no Jew could possibly show. He did not want to combat the Romans: he wanted to see them awakened and led against the Jews, their criminal faith in a Messiah and their plans for a world revolution."

Only Judas, the article says, was a Jew. All the other Apostles were non-Jews. The Jews were responsible, among other crimes, of burning Rome under Nero, whom they convinced that the Christians had been responsible, according to the article. Adolf Hitler appeared at a crucial moment, it adds, to prevent another Jewish attempt to seize world mastery through revolution.



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War Not A Biological Necessity

True Religious Spirit Divorced From Narrow Creeds And Dogmas Can Alone Show The Way To World Peace

(BY D. V. SHRIKHANDE, B.A., LL.B.).

No question is of such supreme importance to-day as the question of world peace. When the last great war was concluded, and the treaty of Versailles signed, it was generally believed that that treaty made similar out-break of hostilities in future almost impossible.

But within less than a decade the Treaty of Versailles has become a dead letter. The Covenant of the League of Nations has been violated by one of its own foundation members, and perhaps one of the most unprovoked wars known in modern history was waged against another member nation of the League, followed by orgies of massacre and blood shed of the unarmed inhabitants of the victim country,

Close upon the heels of the rape of Abyssinia, has followed the so-called civil war in Spain, with atrocities reminiscent of the dark ages. Resort to war in preference to conciliatory methods of settlement of disputes through the instrument of the League is itself a disgrace to human intelligence. But what will you say of the ruthless atrocities in an age of enlightenment? Even the Medieval warfare could boast of scrupulous regard for rules of chivalry; but to-day they are defied with a vengeance, while modern mechanised warfare calls for little personal valour on the part of the combatants. Since the last war, aeroplanes have sprung into existence threatening the life of the non-combatants even more than that of the soldier fighting in his trenches. These two recent wars in Abyssinia and Spain have released the brutal tendencies and passions that civilized men are prey to inspite of ages of cultural influences.

What concerns us most is the great danger that is inherent in the Spanish Civil War. At any moment, it may throw the whole world from one end to the other into a convulsion that might eclipse the last great war itself. No man, therefore, can afford to look with unconcern at the happenings and developments of the Spanish Civil War, much less those to whom religion is the most precious possession of life.

One question that springs uppermost to our mind is why should the elaborate machinery set up and devised by the politicians and statesmen to secure permanent peace on the basis of international co-operation and social justice should have collapsed so disastrously? Was there anything wrong with the machinery or with the mind that directs, controls, and operates it?

IS WAR A BIOLOGICAL NECESSITY?

Till before the last great war, it was commonly believed that wars, which broke out more or less with a cyclic regularity were a "biological" necessity. They were caused, it was said, by certain conflicts in the economic structure of the society, and after such periodic explosions the society adjusted itself for another period till the process of explosion was repeated. The last great war, however, has belied this theory. The economic crisis that it gave birth to has never adjusted itself despite all economic devices of surtaxes quotas, embargos, exchange restrictions, currency, inflation and control, complex trade alliances, state subsidies, and what not. Despite all these manipulations and adjustments, unemployment with its resulting consequences of starvation, low-vitality, epidemics, and mortality has become a feature of the social life of almost every civilized country in the world. Certain economists would like us to believe that a certain percentage of unemployed is always bound to exist in every civilized country even at the height of its prosperity. Whatever the merits of this theory, no peace and prosperity can be secured with an ever increasing army of the unemployed. Its disturbing presence called for a solution, and the Spanish Civil War is the result.

THEORY OF SURPLUS POPULATION.

According to one school of social philosophers, the present unemployment is due to a surplus of population over the raw material and food stuff that is available for its maintenance. The only solution, therefore, according to them, is expansion of territorial limits for colonisation of the surplus population and incidental increase of the raw material. If this view be correct, then war becomes a vital necessity, for even if it fails to achieve its purpose of territorial expansion, it at lease serves to destroy the surplus of population, and thus adjust the normal equilibrium in the social structure. Of course there are others who suggest a partial remedy, Their methods is to check the natural growth of population by artificial system of birth control

Those that have studied the problems relating to population in minute detail do not lend their support to this school of political and social philosophers. Far from an increase in the population statisticians have discovered an alarming decrease in the population. At a recent conference of scientists in England, this alarming aspect of population came up most prominently for discussion. Its president, Sir Josiah Stamp advocated a different view altogether. To him an excess or surplus of population was no evil. In his eminent address on "Impact of Science upon Society" he observes: "A natural increase of population is the best shock-absorber that the community can possess.... Now the problem before all Western industrial countries was the fact that their populations were shortly becoming stationary, and then would begin to decline noticeably, and this safety valve of increasing population would no longer be available." "The impact of Science upon stationary population, he proceeds to observe, was likely to be much more severely felt than upon a growing population, because of the charges of direction could not be absorbed by the newly directed workers." Whatever the real truth of this theory, the actual fact remains that far from an excess of population there is a process of decline at work in all Western Industrial countries. In England alone this process is calculated to cause a decline of about thirty-eight per cent. over its present level at the end of 1962. In European countries special encouragements are offered to promote marriages on a national scale and multiply population. This is itself exposes the fallacy of surplus population

SCARCITY OF FOOD.

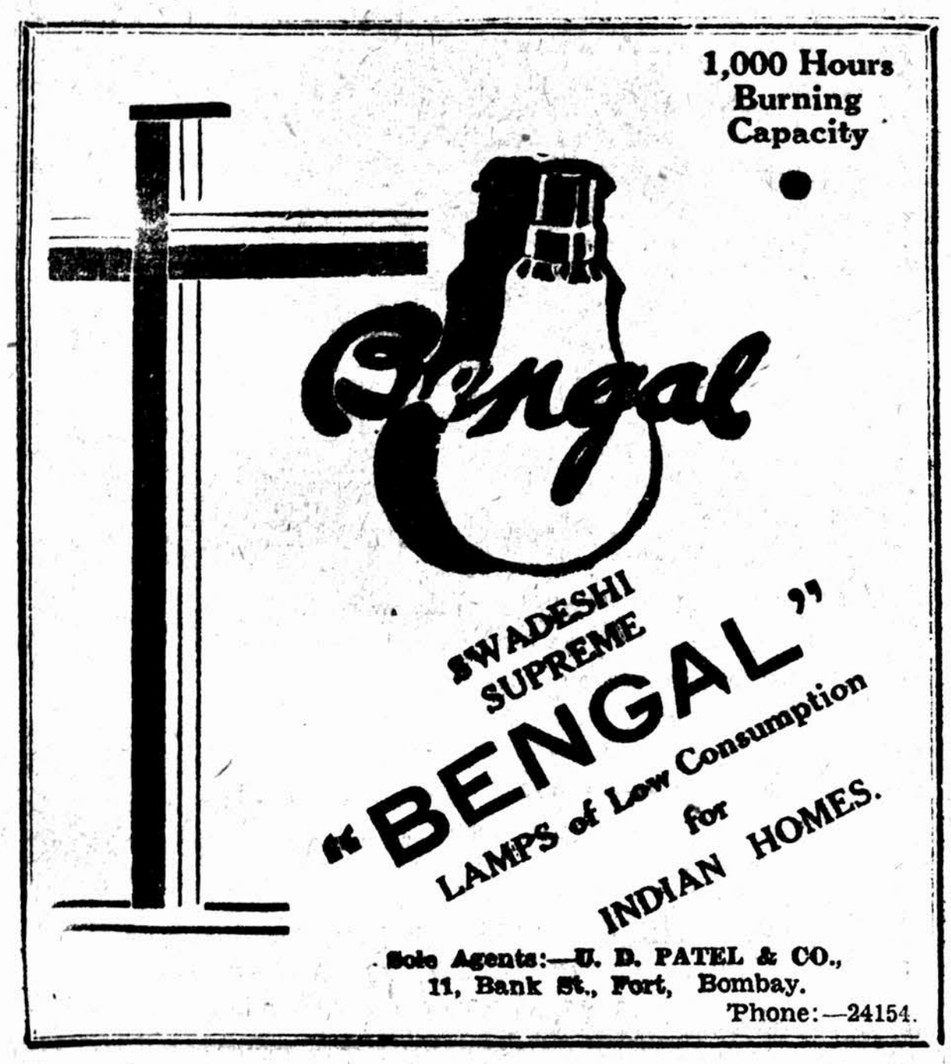
What about the scarcity of food stuff and raw-material? Here again the truth is exactly the reverse. An eminent international statistician like Sir George Knibbs, has estimated that even the existing resources and technique can decently maintain no less than eight thousand millions of people that is four times the existing population of the world calculated at two thousand and twelve millions. We need not, however, go to experts to arrive at such conclusions You can gather them as well from the way in which civilized Governments of rich industrial countries organise and subsidise wanton distruction of food stuff and raw material in the face of abject poverty of thousands of its workers. In 1933, Denmark Government slaughtered no less than five thousand animals a week in its Government slaughter houses, not to feed the poor and the hungry, but only to burn the carcasses in its incinerators. And when the cost of this wanton destruction increased, the Danish Government approached its Parliament for further credits. In America, under the Roosvelt regime, the so-called Agricultural Adjustment Administration provided for an expenditure of 110 million dollars for ploughing up cotton acreage, and another 150 million dollars for its reduction; 33 million dollars for emergency pig-sow slaughter, 102 million dollars for reduction of wheat acreage, 350 million dollars for reduction and control of corn-hog production. In England, law was enacted to restrict the out-put of coal In 1934 this led to the curious necessity of carrying coals to Newcastle, for a leading English firm was actually put to the necessity of importing coal from foreign countries to meet its own requirements at home. Similarly Brazil (which supplies 2/3 of the world quantity of coffee), destroyed 12 million bags in December 1931, and 1248 million pounds in 1932-33 besides destroying 22 millions bags upto 1933 by burning or dumping in the sea. In 1933, U. S. A.'s Agricultural Department offered a bounty of 7 to 20 dollars per acre to farmers for destroying cotton crops, and in this way out of 40 million acres, 11 million acres were ploughed in or mowed down Likewise, machinery has been destroyed in Europe to restrict the out-put. The American News Chronicler rightly observed: "It is a tragic irony that men and women in New York should be suffering tortures of hunger while tens of thousands of pigs are being slaughtered in Iowa by the command of the Government, and farmers in Kansas and Nebraska are burning their grain

THE RUSSIAN EXPERIMENT.

It will be evident from these few facts that the present unemployment and misery of the millions of people in the world is neither due to the surplus of population nor to the scarcity of food stuff and raw material. The real source of this evil lies somewhere else. In an unguarded moment, perhaps, Lloyed George blurted out the truth when he said in 1933: "There must be something fundamentally wrong with our economic system because abundance produces poverty." It is not necessary for me to go into any further details to show to you the hollowness of those who maintain that war and conquest by force of arms is the only solution to their fancied grievances

The Russian school of social philosophers, however, have gone to the other extreme in their attempt to remove poverty and unemployment for all times In their endeavour to over-haul the economic structure they have revolutionised the social structure as well At any rate, they have nationalised wealth, and removed unemployment to all practical purposes. Whatever merits or demerits of this Russian school,

(Continued on page 43)



YOGA: A Scientific Evaluation

Results Of Experiments At Yale University

(COMMUNICATED.)

NEW HAVEN, CONN., April 12.—Yoga, a discipline of mind and body, which has existed in India for more than two thousand years, has for the first time been fully described and appraised from the standpoint of science and in the perspective of western culture by Dr. Kovoor T. Behanan, of the psychological laboratories of Yale's Institute of Human Relations. His findings show that two of the most important contributions to modern psychology, theories of the unconscious and of instincts, were known and utilized by Yogins, those who practice Yoga, as early as the first century before Christ. Dr. Behanan also believes that many of the Yoga practices may, with benefit, be incorporated in western gymnastics.

Dr. Behanan, a native of Travancore, India, and graduate of the University of Calcutta, received the Doctor of Philosophy degree from Yale two years ago. His doctoral study, made under the auspices of the Institute of Human Relations and in collaboration with Professor Walter R. Miles, was devoted to Yoga. He was sent to India on a Sterling Fellowship and there became a disciple of the noted Yogin, Swami Kuvalayananda, of Lonavla, near Bombay. He returned to this country with a mastery of the Yogic exercises. In the Yale laboratories experiments were carried on to determine the effects of these practices with Dr. Behanan as the subject. The results of his studies are to be published (Macmillan) in a book entitled, "Yoga, a Scientific Evaluation."

The study of Yoga was made, Dr. Behanan explained, because "it had been rumoured, and to a certain extent confirmed by judicious observers that these people, by their physical and mental exercises, are able to gain control of certain muscles which are not ordinarily under conscious control; and also it had been reasonably well established that by their practices, they are able to maintain a certain emotional stability and evenness, not ordinarily characteristic of most people."

Objective Of Yogic Discipline

The essential objective of those who undergo the Yogic discipline in the traditional sense is spiritual emancipation, Dr. Behanan stated. Yoga is distinct from other disciplines, in that it offers a comprehensive system of physical and mental practices which, if faithfully adhered to, are claimed to lead to this objective, he says.

"Yoga does not aim to adjust the individual to his social environment: on the contrary, the basic assumptions of the systems demand a separation of the individual from society and its values. But it does not necessarily follow that those who are not interested in the ultimate objective of Yoga should not utilize the simpler practice or Yoga which are undoubtedly beneficial in many respects."

"The immediate aim of the Yogic exercises is the the development of a well-rounded system. The ultimate objective of spiritual salvation however, has influenced the features of the exercises. For example, brute strength is not an aim of these. Mere muscular prowess is not countenanced in Yoga. The aim seems rather, if one may say so to achieve self-control and endurance rather than, according to western objectives, muscular strength. Yoga would not tolerate jerky movements of any part or the body or any specific muscle. On the contrary, once a posture is assumed, it is maintained for a long time, sometimes a half hour and even more."

Three Stages Of Development

A good Yogin goes through three stages of development, Dr. Behanan said. First, he learns the "shall" and "shall nots" of the system, such as restraint in actions; avoidance of indulging in emotional outbursts; development of an attitude of friendliness to all living creatures, etc. He then learns the principal postures. Included among these are a few known as "purificatory exercises," intended for specific parts of the body as contrasted with the postures which are for the benefit of the entire organism. Later he masters the breathing practices. These are unique, Dr. Behanan says, in that according to Yogic tradition, they constitute the connecting link between the body and the mind. As the breathing exercises progress the Yogin undergoes certain mental experiences. These experiences tend to diminish his awareness of the outside world. At last he is ready for the mental exercises, which are mainly concerned with concentration. Dr. Behanan explains that contrary to the popular notion of concentration as intense application to a given subject, the Yogic method involves 'holding before the mental eye an extremely minute object; progressively attempting to detach the object from its associations, such as name, meaning, etc." The Yogin, he says, is trying to transcend all mental processes as far as possible. This ultimately leads to "trance-contemplation," the supreme goal of all Yogins.

To arrive at this goal, the Yogin must undergo all the preliminary training, in order to break the hold of previously established habits, and to develop a new set which would bring him nearer his spiritual objective.

"The Yogins believe that we are victims of habits established very early in life, that most of us are creatures of our physical habits. But the Yogin claims that he, with his spiritual objective before him, must redirect the natural trend of his proclivities. Thus, through his exercises he develops a new set of habits conducive to a detachment from the coils of a too active life."

Results Of Mental Tests

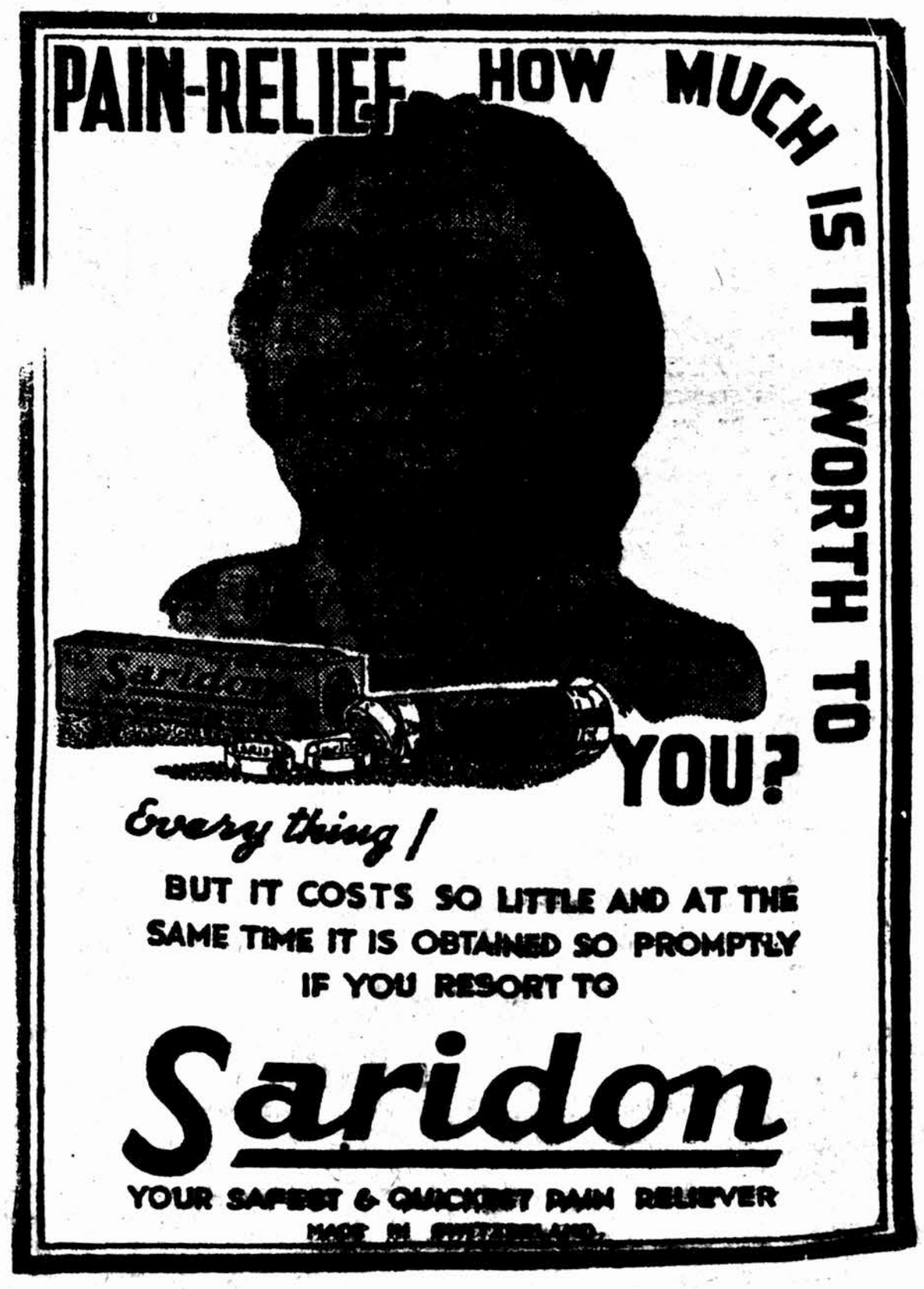
Dr. Behanan carried out the breathing and concentration exercises in the Yale laboratories and immediately following was given various types of mental tests. The results showed that his mental functions had been retarded for this period of time; there is no experimental evidence to prove or disprove that these practices would in the long run improve such intellectual processes as memory, logical acumen, etc. In the mental tests, which included adding, code, colour naming, co-ordination and Chinese puzzle tests, Dr. Behanan showed scores lower than those he achieved before the exercises. The immediate reduction of mental functions, Dr. Behanan explains, is due to the general relaxation of the body brought about by the exercises. While the Yogic discipline does not influence intellectual life favourably or unfavourably, Dr. Behanan is convinced from his own experience of its beneficial effect in creating emotional stability.

Experimenting with three types of Yogic breathing, he found that in all of them oxygen consumption was increased considerably over normal. In one the consumption was increased 24.5 per cent over normal; his respiration during this time was lowered to approximately one breath per minute. In this experiment, which lasted a half hour, Dr. Behanan breathed approximately 30 times. The average man takes about 418 breaths in the same period. He concludes that the immediate effect of the Yogic exercises is an unusual degree of physical relaxation. This was confirmed by his subjective experiences.

"The cardinal assumption of Yoga is that behind the conscious mind lies a realm of dynamic force, called the unconscious, influencing our daily actions, thoughts and behaviour. Through its comprehensive discipline Yoga claims that it can destroy the generating power of the unconscious and reduce its influence.

Yoga And Freudian Theory

"It is of interest that one of the main theoretical assumptions of psycho-analysis is the doctrine of the unconscious as the motivating factor in life, a close parallel to the ancient Yogic concept. In addition, it may be pointed out, that the latest formulation of the Freudian theory of instincts is also similar to that of Yoga. In spite of the theoretical similarities of the two systems, the differences in objectives have made for different approaches. For example, while both accept the influence of the unconscious, and its power of determining behaviour, psycho-analysis has as its aim, the 'taming' of the unconscious so that the individual may be readjusted to a normal social life. Yoga, on the contrary, has nothing of this. The aim of Yoga is not to set right the individual with society. The unconscious and its generating power are to be entirely annihilated because they contain the seeds that give life its zest and motive. The spiritual objective of Yoga cannot be attained by achieving adjustment of the dynamic unconscious; it can be achieved only by transcending or exterminating the unconscious."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Liberty Above All

New American Youth Organisation Puts Democratic Ideal Above "Isms"

Unwilling to accept the taunt, "Democracy has failed and there we must choose between Communism or Fascism," young people at Chicago are uniting to make an aggressive defense of democracy's liberties under the banner of a new organization called the "American Youth League."

Organized in the Morgan Park High School, Chicago, the new movement, which its founders hope will spread to other high schools and colleges throughout the country, has for its motto, "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords," taken from a declaration of Theodore Roosevelt.

A revival of appreciation of all the liberties American democracy offers is considered a vital need to-day, when so many attacks are being made on the democratic form of government, according to Dr. Eston V. Tubbs, instructor of international relations in the Morgan Park High School, who is fostering the league.

Although American forefathers fought at Lexington and Concord for liberty, and although former patriots placed their fortunes, their lives, and their all upon the altars of liberty, the generations between have taken too much for granted and are forgetting how precious are these liberties in a world where new forms of dictatorships are again running rampant, it was pointed out.

To underline these liberties, bring to them a fresh appreciation, and to arouse young people, roughly, between the ages of 15 and 25 to a greater responsibility as citizens of this democracy, are some of the league's aims. The organization is open to all high school juniors and seniors in the country, to college students and to others under 25 years of age.

BILL OF RIGHTS

As reminders, a long list of rights, privileges, and opportunities of citizens of the United States has been compiled, which include those mentioned in the first 10 amendments to the Constitutions, known as the Bill of Rights. Most conspicuous among these are freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of religious worship, right to speedy and public trial, and right to be secure in one's property even against the Government itself.

Other rights are enumerated, which include free public education, free use of public institutions, freedom to travel about our country from state to state without official interference, protection of patents and copyrights, equal protection of the laws and equality before courts of justice, and right to amend the Constitution and to repeal obnoxious laws.

These, along with other enumerated rights, serve as a watchword and help to give more meaning to the phrase, "American citizenship," it is pointed out. They help to keep up the democratic standard in the thought of youth, when virulent philosophies and schools of thought subversive to American democracy are attempting influence the trend of current thinking, it was said.

DUTIES OF CITIZENS.

Side by side with the rights are enumerated the duties of citizens, which include obedience to law, respect for the flag, paying just share of the taxes, respect for public and private property, willingness to serve the country in times of war as well as peace, loyalty to the Government and its institutions.

The oath which each youth takes when he joins this organization is designed to promote an appreciation of the heritage of freedom and opportunity in this country, to help others to understand the worth of democratic institutions, to lead others to see that political, economic and social questions are to be settled by ballots, not bullets; to encourage bringing to justice the grafter, corruptionist and bribe-taker; to bear arms—if need be—in defense of the country.

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PLAY EQUIPMENT FOR LITTLE CHILDREN

Toys—Helpful And Harmful

(By E. J. S. RAM, Physical Director, The Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, Bombay).

It is important to develop the muscular co-ordination of a baby along with its learning to talk. This will help it in adjustment to life, as a feeling of physical or bodily awkwardness is one of the most common factors in developing an Inferiority Complex. A small baby's first movements are those of arms and legs. It is most unwise to hold a small baby in the arms very much. The child should spend its time on a flat surface where it can freely kick and waive its arms about.

The infant should be encouraged to grasp articles or a finger and encouraged to pull as soon as it is able to grasp a rattle or toy. The first step in muscular training begins by giving the child articles of different sizes and shapes. Some things should be hard and polished, others soft and flexible, so that a sensitive touch is developed. If the child has a soft furry toy it shall not be frightened the first time it touches a cat or dog. Balls are a most important item in a child's play life. There should be all sizes except those small enough to be swallowed. Very large balls 12" in diameter and several smaller sizes down to Tennis Balls size can safely be used. If we wish the child to play games well we should take every opportunity to play simple ball games with it. When the child is able to sit out alone place it with its back against the wall and feet spread wide apart and roll the ball to the child. Very quickly it will be able to roll the ball back to you, and much practice will soon help it to roll the ball in a straight line.

Coloured Boxes

Another very important toy is a nest of boxes. These should be of different colours and if we help the child at first it should be able to fit five boxes into each other at the age of 11 months Latest experiments in psychological laboratories have shown us that if only we will give the child a variety of round, square and long boxes and toys, bells, small stools and benches and ladders upon which to practice climbing, many children will possess at two years of age the physical skills we had expected only of the four and five year old child. If we give a baby ample opportunity to develop co-ordination between the hand and the eye we will save it from later shyness, because it is awkward.

An ideal list of play equipment for a baby should include objects or articles which gratify and develop the sense of touch to articles which will develop measurement of shape by the eye, e.g. a series of boxes which fit into each other. Never give baskets as the baby may try to eat them. Rattles, whether of wood or celluloid, are now considered harmful, for babies because the monotony of the noise they make cannot be altered. It is much better to give a small bell or better still three or four bells of different weight and tone. Be sure that the bells you buy for the child have a sweet tone because if the child's ear becomes accustomed to ugly noises, he will not be able to appreciate melodious sounds.

The Older Infant

A model set of toys for a child able to sit up alone and to walk about need not cost anything. We follow the same principle of training the eye, the hand and the ear. But we must remember that variety is extremely important as the attention span of little children is very brief. Playthings should include invariably, first of all, something to roll or throw a ball or a cocoanut or a large section of dried bamboo. Secondly, something to climb up and get down from. Thirdly, a box or a pile of sand. This is almost the most important plaything in this list as with it the child may make things. Given a pile of sand and half of a cocoanut to use as a scoop, and the child will be happy for a long time. By working with material that easily changes shape the muscular development of the baby's hands is hastened. Fourthly, a shallow bowl or tin of water with a spoon and an unbreakable cup or half of a cocoanut. All children love to play with water and lifting it up and pouring it back never fails to satisfy every child. If a rubber ball or a few celluloid toys which float are added the child's pleasure is increased. Play with water is recognised by Psychologists as one of the most useful methods of training the eye, the ear and the hand.

Harmful Toys

Educational experts now insist that the average modern mechanical toy is definitely harmful for little children. All the toys one may buy in the bazar which one winds up with a key such as animals, motor, etc., train the child to be a passive observer rather than a child, who, taking some flexible material, makes something which its own mind has imagined. For example, the child with a toy, who winds up a toy simply sits and watches it. He gains from that little or no experience at all in learning to do things all by himself. But if found a pile of sand he moulds something that to him looks like a house. He has learned the joy of making something for himself. He has learnt to train his hand to follow his eye, and he has begun to develop his powers of imagination. In buying a toy for a child buy something which will give him the chance to make something. A box of coloured wooden blocks is one of the best toys to give a little child. If these blocks have the letters of the alphabet on one side, numericals up to 10 on another side, and on their remaining faces simple everyday words, they became invaluable educational toys.

Pet Animals

The child should be given the chance to play with animals from the time he is able to sit up. It is very important to develop in the young child a regard for the happiness of animals. There may be some truth in the common saying that dogs instinctively recognize an honest good person and that a person whom dogs cringe from is not to be trusted. It is important to develop the habit of kindness and regard for others in children. Psychological experts seem to prove that there is a transfer from kindness to animals over to kindness to people. If from infancy we develop in children kindness to birds and animals, we probably are also developing in them kindness to other children.

Indian Military Academy

WELL-EQUIPPED NEW LIBRARY ADDS TO ATTRACTIONS OF DEHRA DUN INSTITUTION

(Officially Communicated)

Plans have been completed for the building of a new library this year at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, which, with numerous gifts that have been recently received from regiments and Ruling Princes, is rapidly becoming a unique centre of military interest for all India.

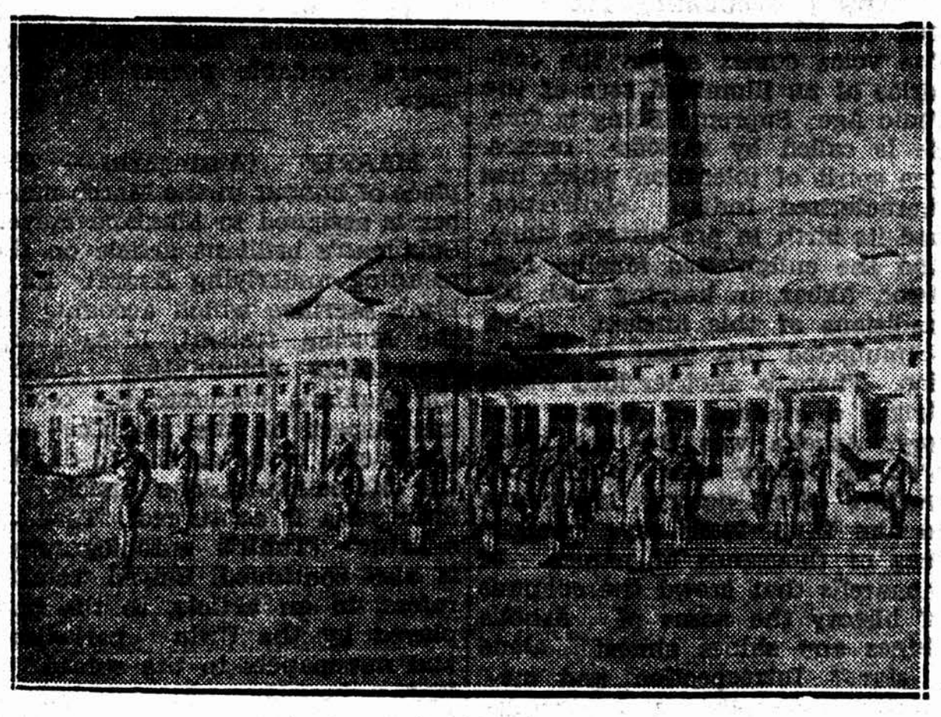
This library follows other improvements that have helped to complete the equipment of the Academy, not only in military matters, but in widening general knowledge, developing character and fostering patriotism among the cadets. The new building will be large and dignified, for it is designed to serve as a conference hall as well as a library. A whole time librarian was appointed some time ago and substantial progress has already been made in getting together a first-class collection of military text books, books of general information, military histories and fiction.

Collection Of Trophies

Recent gifts of collections of old-time weapons and armour from certain Ruling Princes form the nucleus of what will be a fascinating museum for all India, growing in importance as additions are received.

As it is realized that it is to the Academy that India can look for new officers, trophies of all kinds are being attracted, historic and otherwise. In the beautiful Chetwood Hall are lodged colours of disbanded regiments, such as the Bombay Grenadiers. Disbanded regiments have also presented silver and big game tropies, knowing that in the Academy they will be treasured. Other regiments have presented silver salvers for use in the mess..

In this way a background of history and tradition has been built-up and is proving of inestimable value in the education of cadets. A serious of fine buildings with most modern equipment and comforts has been created in the centre of spacious playing-fields and grounds, set in surroundings of great natural beauty far away from the smoke and dust of town life.



"Draw Swords"—Cadets of the Academy with one of the fine buildings that characterise this most modern of training establishments at sword drill.

A unique air view of the Dehra Dun Military Academy, with the riding school in the foreground, main buildings in centre, and other buildings—quarters, swimming bath, sports fields, etc.,—in the background with the Himalayas in the distance.

In the Academy an atmosphere and a curriculum have been evolved which give a training unique for comprehensiveness and excellence in India. For example, on the social side officers of the Academy and their families play games with cadets and entertain them in their homes; which supplies a home-life atmosphere, rarely, if ever found in other training colleges. This helps cadets to overcome shyness, to become used to different customs and to take their place with ease in any society.

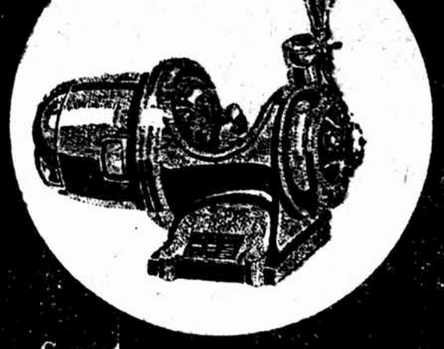
Games Played

Apart from the military training, which covers a surprising range of subjects, the following games are played at the Academy, —hockey, football, cricket, tennis, squash racket, basket ball, swimming and other athletic events. All these games are organised and taught by competent instructors, matches being arranged with teams from neighbouring stations. In addition, there is an amateur dramatic club, a camera club, and a voluntary class in carpentary. While there is plenty of work and play for a cadet, no parents need be afraid that the life is one of unremitting toil and undue physical strain.

Briefly, the Academy has as its object, —To develop in the cadet the characteristics of leadership, discipline and physical fitness, to instil in him a high sense of duty and of honour and a realisation of his responsibilities as a servant of the State: and to ensure that a cadet on first commission will understand and, where necessary, be able to perform, the duties of a platoon commander.

Preparing for an attack from tribesmen—but not in Waziristan, —for instruction in building these Sangars or piquet posts is part of the comprehensive training for cadets.

Marelli



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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

DELIGHTFUL VERSES

LOVE SONNETS AND OTHER POEMS. By M. Krishnamurti.

There is something about conversion and the taking on of alien creeds which produces bigotry. Any culture on faith which is consciously acquired by the individual is inseparable from a certain tenacity in its pursuit and a conservatism in maintaining its fundamental bases. Modern English poets have so far strayed from the traditional feel of English poetry that those who dislike their modern unorthodox productions can turn with a sigh of relief and the pleasure which is born of familiarity to writters like Mr. Krishnamurti who maintain the old traditions of English verse.

"Love Sonnets and other Poems" is a charming collection of poems with no pretensions to greatness but which have, nevertheless a delightful, old-world flavour and some very pretty emotions and sentiment. The "Love Sonnets" are replete with a rather agonising and painful adolescence and the sincerity which youth alone can bring to love and life.

"I know not of the doctrines written books,
Of Heaven and Hell and Death and After-life,
Of Man's Eternity, and what befalls
The human soul when it has quit the earth.
These things I know not having never seen.
But this I know—this do I never doubt
That there's a God above us Who is good
For lo! has He not made with His own hands
The flowers of the field, the stars of night,
Sunset and morning and the clouds on high?
Ay, more than all this has He not fashioned
Women as exquisite and pure as you?

"Fields of Corn" is another delightful little poem which shows that Mr. Krishnamurti has a sense of words and a nice ear for vocal effects—qualities indispensable in a poet. One can safely assert that when the writer comes across some great and terrifying experience of the soul his facility of expression will render his poetry really worth while.

H. V.

GUJRATI LITERATURE

NAVAL GRANTHAVALI, by Narhari Dwarkadas Parekh, printed at the Mani Printing Press, Ahmedabad. Price Rs. 2.

The late Mr. Navalram was a distinguished Gujarati writer and he has written much that would find a permanent place in Gujarati literature, specially his reviews of books. The four volumes, containing his contributions are nearly out of print. Mr. Parekh has, therefore, selected the best ones out of them in this volume. It is a commendable idea, as one finds the best in Navalram's work collected in one place

K.

MUSLIM SAMAY NUN SPAIN, by Imam Uddin S. Dargahvala, Navsari, printed at the Muslim Gujarat Press, Surat. Price As. 8.

Mussalmans have ruled over Spain for sometime and in consequence given it many phases of Islam's noted culture, literature, fine arts, architecture, etc. This translation of an Urdu work "Mawazan-e-Salib-o-Hilal," gives to the Gujarati reader an idea of what Spain was like in those days, when it was under Muslim rule. It is full of interesting matters and one likes to read it.

K.

India's Cultural Heritage

RAMAKRISHNA CENTENARY MEMORIAL VOLUMES

(By SWAMI VISHWANANDA).

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA. Sri Ramakrishna Centenary Memorial. Published by Swami Avinashanand. Belur Math, Calcutta. Price Rs. 20. In three volumes.

Readers of the "Chronicle" will remember that a parliament of religions was held in Bombay exactly a year ago in connection with the Ramakrishna Centenary celebrations. An international parliament was recently convened in Calcutta. These parliaments were organised by the Centenary Committees in order to provide a forum for expounding the tenets of different religions. They have paved the path for promoting inter-communal amity, inter-racial concord and international fellowship. Sri Ramakrishna not only believed in the unity of religions like an eclectic, but demonstrated the truth of different religions by alternately becoming a Muslim and Christian. His experiences and realisations, his insistence on accepting all religions as equally true so eloquently broadcast by his illustrious disciple, Swami Vivekananda, in America and Europe, have evoked the admiration of thinkers, scholars all over the world.

The Central Centenary Committee of Calcutta rightly decided that this enthusiasm and admiration should be given concrete expression and permanent shape in the form a book on Indian culture of which the great saint was an embodiment in the modern age. The question naturally arises: What are the distinguishing features of Indian culture? The recent excavations at Mohenjodaro have proved beyond the shadow of doubt that the Indo-Aryan civilisation was prior to Babylonian civilisation. The earliest record of this country shows clearly that God, the unknown and unknowable, was the obsession of the Indo-Aryan race. True happiness is in the Infinite, never in the finite—this was their slogan. What shall we do with property and wealth which does not give us immortality? Throughout the long and chequered history of India we find a vision of the transcendental Reality dominating the outlook of her sons and daughters. The voice comes across the centuries of an illumined seer of the Vedic Age: Supreme Being is One, He is called by various names. The spirit of toleration which has characterised Indian civilisation had its birth in pre-historic times. And the enlightened Muslim Emperor, Akbar, in keeping with the traditions of this ancient land, promulgated this ideal of toleration. There is another idea which strikes a student of Indian history. Ashoka was the one monarch in history who abandoned warfare after victory. Referring to him H. G. Wells says, "Amidst tens of thousands of names of monarchs that crowd the columns of history the name of Ashoka shines and shines almost alone a star." Introspection and meditation, toleration and acceptance, non-violence and non-aggression constitute the very core of Indian culture. It is in the midst of this setting of Indo-Aryan civilisation that the plan and purpose of these volumes can be appreciated. The book opens with a foreword by Tagore and a fine introduction by Radhe-

(Continued on Page 45)

PARANOIA IN THE NIGHT

The night is a jewel slashed and shattered
On the anvil of city noises.
* * *
In this drab street which faintly echoes
To the flicker of all night vice
So naked, so gaunt
As not to be vice.
Silence presides at intervals.
The clatter of late tramcar
The music of motor-car engine
Punctuate the eloquence of silence
In this drab street which boasts
The ugliest and best charity blocks
(Is not ugliness blood sister to charity?)
Yes, in the entire achievement of charity.
* * *
This is the hour of delirium
In the drab tramlined street,
That is doped all day with the cocaine of noises:
The hour of insomnia
Of the pent up oppression,
Of eloquent paranoia.
Night by night, the paranoiac hurls
Smothered imprecations
In the still air.
The wound opens
Like some rare exotic flower
That blooms secretly in the shadows of noctrune;
Emits a spurt of speech
Agonised, sharp, thrilled.
The words tremble in the still air
In graceful aerial poise;
Slash atomic space,
Cut with diamond sharpness.
Bruise drugged nerves,
—Drugged with this eloquent paranoia

CASIMIR.

"SANJAYAN"

The "Sanjayan", the Malabar fortnightly, edited by Mr. M. Ramunni Nayar, and printed at the Normal Printing Bureau, Calicut, is a journal, which is devoted to the discussion of political, social and literary subjects. It has an attractive cover, which illustrates the present local problems of Malabar. The noble feature of his journal is its humorous comments of men and events, and "Sanjayan's" pen pictures, without exception, express the likeness of an expert cartoonist. In the issue of April 13, 1937, "Sanjayan" ridicules the Madras 'Interim' Ministry with an appropriate cartoon, and equally appropriate remarks.

MIRA (East-West)

The current issue of the "Mira" (East-West), which is just out, begins with Sadhu Vaswani's "Unto the Rishis." "The Open Gates" by H. E. Prof. Roerich is a very thoughtful article. Miss R. Pigget writes on "Love of God." Vaswaniji has another article "The Spirit of Ramakrishna." The other features e.g. "Wisdom of the Ages," "Glimpses," "Questions and Answers." "Temple Talks" are instructive and inspiring. "Views and Reviews" section is bright as usual. Besides, there are articles on the Gita, Humanitarianism, etc.. The news and notes section is also interesting and informative. The subscription of the journal is Rs. 2 (English section) and Rs. 2/4 (combined Section English and Sindhi).

URDU PERIODICALS

ZAMANA (Cawnpore)—The issue for February opens with an interesting article by Mr. Salim Jaafar on the "evolution of the Hindi script," giving the various stages through which its alphabet has passed. Prof. Sant Parshad discusses in an exhaustive article the political situation of the world and opines that the world is on the brink of a terrible war. Life and poetry of "Mohib" are discussed by M. Yahya Tanha who gives several extracts from his poetry. The late Pandit Shiv Narain Shamin refers to the growing interests shown by the world in the religion of Buddha and opines that the time may come when India will become Buddhist, as predicted by Max Muller. In the poetry section Jigar Barelvi describes Savitri's journey which is, from the literary view-point, really splendid. There are other several readable poems in this issue.

MAARIF (Azamgarh).— The place of honour in the March number is assigned to Maulana Saiyed Sulaiman's brilliant article on the meaning underlying Hazrat Ibrahim's sacrifice, which accounts for the Muslim festival, Id-uz-Zuha. In another illuminating article the Maulana discusses the economic aspect of the sacrifice of goats, etc., made on the Id-day by the Mussalmans. The article on Ramayana is continued. "Tazkira-e-Tahir" (Tahir's autobiography) is also continued. Saiyed Tamkin refers, in an article, to the part played by the Urdu periodicals and newspapers in the spread of Urdu language in Hyderabad State. The research work of the writer as exhibited in this article is commendable indeed.

MAARIF.—In the issue for April Maulana Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi writes a very interesting article on Hazrat Ibrahim as a man. The article has been written in the light of the Quran only. "Taz-Kira-e-Tahir" is continued. This instalment contains happy recollections about Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan and the Anjuman-e-Islam of Bombay. The article dealing with the Urdu periodicals and newspapers of Hyderabad is also continued. Notes, extracts, reviews and other features are well maintained.

ISMAT (Delhi).—The April issue opens with an extract from a book entitled "Ahkam-e-Niswan" by the late Maulana Rashidul Khairi. The book, as its name indicates, deals with the Quaranic commandments relating to women. It was left unfinished by the Maulana and now it has been completed by his son with the assistance of Maulavi Abdul Ghaffar Al-Khairi. "Husna" is a tragic story which has been taken from actual life. Among the poems in this number, "Turkan Ki bori" (Turkish Jullaby) and "Urdu" by Agha Shair Qizilbash are simply splendid. There are several other readable articles in this issue.

NIGAR (Lucknow).—The issue for May opens with the first instalment of a very interesting series of articles dealing with Abu Nawas and his poetry. Jalilur Rahman Aazami not only gives large excerpts from the poetry of this great Arab poet but also their Urdu rendering so that they may be fully appreciated by the Urdu-knowing public. Another article of note is the one by Lt.-Col. Jelal Shah of the Grant Medical College, Bombay. In this article, which was originally written for the College magazine, the learned Doctor gives his personal impressions of some of the great

(Continued on Page 45)

ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Motion Picture Society Repeats—Its History—Sir Phiroze Badly Briefed—Comprehensive Advice—Education and Uplift—National, Imperial Or "Trade" Interests—Cine Amateurs Get—Entangled In Propaganda Stunts—Mr. Jepson Explains—Real Aims—Some Suggestions And Warning.

The Motion Picture Society of India repeated its unvaried history at its fifth annual meeting. Public opinion has with reasonable consistence supported the Society's agitation for reluced tariffs on raw film materials and equipment. It has overlooked the Society's elaborate teas to officialdom and the consequent reverence to the governing voice at Delhi and Simla It has done so because the Society has worked, rightly, in the interest of a section of the film "industry."

But public opinion cannot for long tolerate the scant recognition and contacts the Society has been disposed to offer to national aspirations. Much less can it tolerate the use of public sympathy for a trade organisation which would obligingly gramophone official or, may be, imperial propaganda stunts. Sir Phiroze Sethna has been evidently, badly briefed. He is, however, not an exception.

Impossible Position

Sir Phiroze will, probably, recall the impossible position he was led to by the Society, for example, in the matter of the foreign distributors, exhibitors and cine theatres. Similarly, Sir Phiroze's off-hand reference to what is done by the British Government and "several advanced countries" reveals the transparent inaptness of the random analogy to the national situation and demands in India. I have. time and again, pointed out the absurd superficialities of these far-fetched analogies. Sir Phiroze's suggestion to re-duplicate in a feeble "booklet" the findings of the British Film Institute which has already published its conclusions on the value of the film in national life can, therefore. have little significance outside the phrase "Indian Film Industry" which he proposes to tag on to the original title of the book by the British Film Institute

Political Implications

However that may be, it is necessary as it is important for Sir Phiroze and those who guide him in the Society to know that alert intellectuals in India, like those in "several advanced countries," have learnt to know and estimate the political implications of the film. The "Empire Film Board." to which I referred last Sunday, blessed by Mr. Butler, the Under-Secretary of State for India, the film displays planned in London by the Imperial Institute. with significant titles—"Romantic India," "Short Visit to India" and "Life In An Indian Village"—and, finally. the "International Film Chamber" founded two years ago in Berlin and inevitably verging towards the "pro-German front," the newly formed "Cultural Film Commission" under the guidance of Dr. Di Feo, Il Duce's protege, make obvious the political objectives of the film organisations of the "British Government" and "several advanced countries."

"Immediate" Task Is Political

That being so, surely it cannot be expected that the loosely cosmopolitan trade organisation of cine-dealers, film producers and allied commercial interests like the Motion Picture Society of India could be permitted to represent or claim to direct either the national political aspirations or the education of the country. I am writing at this length for reasons that are clear and definite. Sir Phiroze has, in his presidential address to the Society, emphasised education and uplift of the masses. He has, moreover, advised the "Ministries" and popular "Cabinets" as the 'immediate task' of the Society.

Surely, he knows or ought to know that in outlook as well as in method national aspirations in India about "rural education and uplift" do not by any means coincide with those of the "British Government" and "several advanced countries." Nor do they begin with cheap and irrelevant reproduction of the publications of the British Film Institute or end with cheaper and stale consignments of imported film educationals.

Charity At Home

The Motion Picture Society has, presumably, influence with the Indian film producers. Why has it, hitherto, failed to persuade them to give us a sample or two or more of "educational" films to enable us to know and judge their capacity to conduct "rural education and uplift?"

The Cine Amateurs

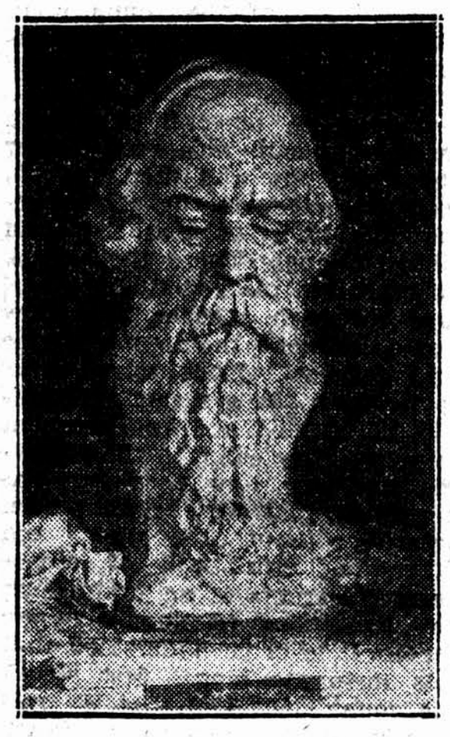
I am glad that Mr. S. Jepson has explained, in the letter published elsewhere in this issue, the aims of the newly formed "Cine Amateur Group." He has thus rendered helpful service to cine amateurs. I am glad to know that the initial idea came from a few amateurs whom he approached. I had stated distinctly in my comments on the cine amateurs to which Mr. Jepson refers that the validity of the claims of the cine amateurs to organise themselves remains "unchallenged."

Observe The Executive

But I objected, as every self-respecting and intelligent amateur has objected and should and would object to the obvious subservience of the new group to the Motion Picture Society of India and to the cine dealers, professionals and technicians who are its leading lights. I have given with clear frankness my reasons. I do not object, no man with commonsense would do so, to the practical technical assistance from competent technicians. But I did object and do now to the dominance 'on the eexecutive committee' of persons who are primarily and indisputably associated with other than "amateur" interests. For the simple reason that the new group would then forfeit its right to be called "amateur."

The Dominant Voice

As I stated previously in my comments on the subject, I should like to know of an "amateur" so-



Syt. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, the poet modelled by Syt. Sudhir Khistagir at Dover School Dhera Dhun.

ciety elsewhere in Europe and America, constituted as the new Cine Amateurs has been in Bombay, where the policy of the "amateurs" has been directed by the dominant voice of cine dealers, professionals and technicians. If the "News Chronicle," London, is right there are two hundred amateur societies in Great Britain. Surely, there is ample material for the practical guidance of our local group. It would be instructive to know the percentage on the executive of interests other than strictly "amateur" of these societies.

Sadly Entangled

There is, no doubt, that the cine amateurs have got themselves sadly entangled with the Motion Picture Society of India as will be apparent from the methods of publicity which the Motion Picture Society has so benevolently undertaken to manage for the cine amateurs.

I am not sure that it was a mere coincidence that Mr. A. S. Trollip, at the last general meeting of Amateur Cine Group spoke on Thursday about "village uplift movement" more or less in the same manner as Sir Phiroze spoke on the same subject the next day at the general meeting of the Motion Picture Society of India. The identity of outlook, however, cannot be mistaken. Earnest and intelligent cine amateurs will realise that the propaganda stunt with obvious political implications and appeal to "ministries" indulged in by the Motion Picture Society of India cannot set them right with the public and cannot be a gain to them.

Policy And Publicity

The new cine group has secured for itself the entanglements of the Motion Picture Society which will soon make the new group unable to be free, as I said, to be judged independently of the Society and on its own merits. Both in policy and publicity the ruling mind of the Society is already unmistakably traced. I leave, therefore, intelligent and honest cine amateurs whether they are not "crushed" and "sandwiched" by other than "amateurs." If they are not, they will be—if the M. P. S. I. continues to play their guardian angel.

Best Claims

The new cine group's best and indisputable claims are the facilities for exchange of practical assistance and artistic guidance. If the group restricts itself to these purely "amateur' needs in letter and spirit, it would be entitled to the widest sympathy and active public support. No one would more emphatically welcome its activities than the writer. But if it indulges in propaganda, speeches and executives clearly subservient of the "trade" interests of the M. P. Society, it must be prepared for what it might not expect or deserve.

I suggest the welcome career of the new cine group unfettered by the Motion Picture Society of India in the lasting interests of the new group. The group of cine amateurs is meeting early next month to consider and discuss their future 'policy' and programme. And Mr. Jepson assures me that the constitution of the new group would be moulded soon on more democratic ways and be competent to render the national service to which I referred in my previous comments. Let us hope there will be an early time-limit to their tutelage to the Society and that both in their policy and programe they will steer clear of the propaganda stunts and publicity methods of the Motion Picture Society of India.

Time And Opportunity To Decide

They must decide. They cannot have it both ways. As an independent association maintaining purely the interests of the "amateurs," they have a right and title to whole-hearted public support and sympathy from every quarter. As a subsidiary section of the "trade" interests assembled by the Motion Picture Society of India and superimposed on the "amateurs" they can have only the public attention subsidiary to and entangled with the public attention which the Motion Picture Society might or might not deserve and get.

FROM THE TALES OF BELKIN

THE SNOWSTORM

Horses dash across the slopes,
Trampling snow deep-drifted...
By the wayside stands a church,
Lonely cross uplifted.
Suddenly a snowstorm flings
Tufted flakes about us,
O'er the sledge with whistling wing
Flies a crow to flout us
Weird his cry, forboding grief
Gathering their forces,
Manes upraised, toward the dark
Peer the speeding horses. . . . .

By ALEXANDER SERGEYEVICH PUSHKIN

(Translated from the Russian by ABDUL AZIZ AZAD).

TRANSLATOR'S NOTE:——

(Alexander Sergeyevich Pushkin wrote a number of short stories under the title of "The Tales of Belkin." On previous occasions I have offered my readers the translations of "The Undertaker" and "The Maiden Disguised as a Peasant Girl," and now give you Pushkin's "The Snowstorm," trusting that in the future, time permitting, I shall be able to give you more of these delightful Pushkin stories).

PUSHKIN.

Towards the end of 1811, the epoch which is deeply marked in our memory, the noble Gavril Gavrilovich—lived on his estate in the village of Nenaradovo. He was well-known throughout the whole district for his hospitality and cordialness; his neighbours very frequently visited his home to eat, drink and to play a game of Boston with his wife, betting as low amounts as five kopeks. There were also people who visited his house in order to have a look at his daughter, Maria Gavrilovna, a tall and well-built, pale-faced girl of seventeen years. She was considered a rich bride and therefore many of the visitors had their eyes on her, or wanted her for their sons.

Maria Gavrilovna was brought up in the French manner and, as a consequence, had fallen in love. The object of her love was a poor young military ensign who was passing the holidays in his native village. It is understood that the young man was no less attracted by her. Her parents, however, taking notice of the mutual inclination of the young people, forbade their daughter to even think of the young man, whom they considered as something worse than even a retired court assessor.

Our lovers, however, continued to communicate with each other and every now and then met in seclusion either in the neighbouring pine forest or near the old village chapel. There they took an oath and pledged their eternal love for each other, and they would lament their misfortune and suggest various schemes to each other. As a result of intensive correspondence and frequent meetings they came to the following decision: Now that it has happened that we cannot even breathe without each other and that the cruel will of stone-hearted parents is an obstacle to our happiness, we should ignore them. It is to be understood that this fortunate idea first struck the young man and that it was greatly admired and to the fancy of the romantic thoughts of Maria Gavrilovna.

With the beginning of winter the young people stopped meeting, but the correspondence between them, however, became more frequent and livlier than ever before. Vladimir Nikolaevich begged and insisted in every letter he wrote that she submitted to his plans: that they get married secretly, remain hidden from her parents for some time, and that they would then throw themselves at their feet. The parents would undoubtedly be moved by the firmness and unhappiness of the young lovers and would say: "Well, children, come into our arms."

Maria Gavrilovna hesitated for a long time, rejecting many a plan of slipping away, when at last she yielded. On the appointed day she was not to take her supper and under the pretext of a headache she was to retire to her chamber, according to the plan agreed on. The maid-servant was in league with her and knew all about the plot. At the appointed time both of them were to slip out through the back-door into the garden at the back of the house, where a sleigh would be waiting for them on the road ready to take them to the Church of the village of Jadrino, some eight versts from Nenaradovo. Vladimir, it was decided was to meet them there.

On the eve of the eventful day, Maria Gavrilovna did not sleep all night. She prepared for the journey, packed clothes and dresses, wrote a long letter to a sentimental girl-friend of her's and another to her parents. She parted from them with the most touching expressions. She justified her actions by the unconquerable emotion, the strength of which overpowered her. She concluded her letter with the words that she would consider that time most fortunate when she would be given the opportunity to throw herself at the feet of her beloved parents. Having sealed both letters with Tula seal, upon which two enflame hearts and a suitable line of verse were enscribed, she lay down on her bed and towards day break, fell asleep.

She did not sleep calmly as always but was troubled throughout the night by dreadful dreams. Sometimes she dreamt that just at the moment when she was going to get into the sleigh and start on her journey, her father stopped her, dragged her furiously over the snow-covered ground, cursing her, and she felt terrible pain. Then he threw her into a bottomless dungeon. She felt an inexpressible sinking of the heart. . . Sometimes she saw Vladimir lying on the grass pale and bleeding, while in agony his piercing voice would beg her to make haste and marry him.... Many other phantoms passed rapidly before her eyes.

At last she awoke. She looked paler than ever and had a strong headache. Both her father and mother immediately noticed her restlessness their tender concern and endless chain of questions: What is the matter with you, Masha (pet name for Maria Gavrilovna), are you not ill-pierced her heart. She tried to calm them and pretended to be gay and joyful, but she could not succeed in doing so. Night fell. The thought that she was passing the last day among her loved ones pressed hard on her mind. She was hardly alive. She bade farewell in her thoughts to all the people and objects around her.

Supper was served; her heart began to beat violently and with trembling voice she declared that she did not want to eat and began to say good-night to her father and mother. They kissed her and, as usual, blessed her; she was about to burst into tears. Coming into her room, she dropped onto a sofa and the tears began to flow from her eyes in a stream. The servant-girl calmed and consoled her. Everything was ready; in another half an hour Masha was to part for good with her parental home, with her room and with her calm and tranquil maiden life. . .

Outside there was a furious snow-storm; the wind blew ragingly. The window-blinds shook and knocked against one another. It seemed to her to be a threatening and sorrowful warning, an evil omen.

Soon everything in the house became quiet and all were asleep. Masha wrapped herself in a shawl, put on her fur coat, took her hand-bag and left the house through the back-door, the servant-girl, carrying two bundles, following her. They entered the garden. The storm showed no signs of weakening and the strong head-wind blew furiously, as if to warn and to force back the young girl from committing this crime.

With considerable difficulty they walked to the end of the garden. On the road a sleigh awaited them. The horses, bitten by the fiery cold, were prancing around. Vladimir's coachman was walking to and fro in front of the sleigh, holding the bridles to control the chargers. He assisted the maiden and the servant-girl into the sleigh, arranged their luggage, seated himself in the coachman's box, took hold of the reins, and the horses galloped off on their way.

Leaving the maiden to her fate and to the mercy of Tereshka, the coachman's art let us now return to our young lover.

Vladimir passed all the day in going from one place to another. In the morning he visited the priest at Jadrino and with great difficulty bargained with him. Then he went in search for witnesses among the neighbouring landlords. The first one that he came to was a forty-year old retired cornet. Dravin by name, who willingly agreed. This adventure, he said, reminded him of the old times and of the hussar manner. He prevailed upon Vladimir to stay to dinner with him and promised him that he would have no difficulty in finding two other witnesses.

And indeed, just after they had finished dining, two visitors came in, one of them an overseer, Schmidt by name, with long moustaches and spurs; the other, a young man of sixteen, son of a captain, who had recently joined the Lancers. Both of them not only readily accepted Vladimir's proposal, but even pledged their readiness to sacrifice their lives for him should it be necessary. Vladimir embraced them with great joy and returned home to make other preparations.

It had long been dark. He sent his trusted Tereshka to Nenaradovo with his own 'troika' (sleigh driven by three horses), giving him full and detailed instructions, while he himself ordered a small sleigh driven by one horse and unaccompanied by a coachman and left for the village of Jadrino, where Maria Gavrilovna was to meet him within a few hours, Jadrino was only a twenty minutes' ride away and the road was well-known to him.

Vladimir had hardly left the village and reached the plain when a strong wind started blowing and soon changed into such a snow-storm that he could see nothing. In a moment the road was covered and the familiar surroundings and marks disappeared in a thick and yellowish mist through which large flakes of snow flew; the sky had mingled

(Continued on Page 45)

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SECURE
SOUND
SOOTHING
SLEEP
by using before retiring
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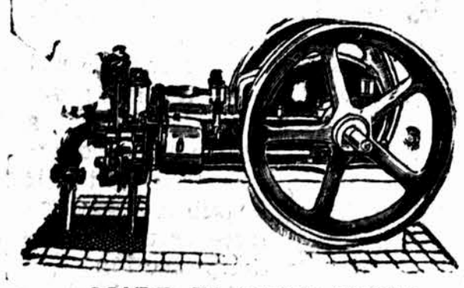
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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Problem Of Playgrounds In Bombay

(By J. C. MAITRA).

When I spoke at the Hindu Gymkhana Volley Ball Tournament at Matunga on Sunday last in regard to the Indian Football League Ground at Parel, I had not the slightest intention of doing any injustice to the Municipal authorities. From the report appearing in the Press it would appear that the Municipality made no provision for the I. F. L. to run their tournaments until the latter were given possession of another ground. As a matter of fact, when the sale of the ground was effected it was, arranged with the St. Xavier's College authorities that they would allow the I.F.L. to use their ground during the interoegnum. Unfortunately the college authorities have been rather slow in their reconstruction of the field and the result is that the I.F.L. have to shift their scene of activity to an uncultivated area like the Shivaji Park at Mahim (or Dadar, B.B. and C.I. Ry., if you like) though for a season it may be.

MOST BACKWARD CITY

After the function I had a chance of talking to Mr. Taunton, the Municipal Commissioner, who assured me that the I.F.L. would have a new ground in the same locality as promised, before long. So it will be seen that the Municipal authorities are anxious to do the right thing as far as the I.F.L. is concerned. At the same time, it cannot be denied that the Bombay Municipality is, perhaps, the most backward administration in its provision for play and recreation grounds. In a congested City like Bombay, the need for open spaces and play grounds is great. Want of a sufficient number of them has ruined the health of the general population. The present policy of allowing more light and air for houses in the northern part of the City and even in other areas, is a commendable one. It will certainly help to improve the general health of the people.

ALTAR OF MOLOCH

At the same time it is absolutely necessary for the Municipality to lay down a definite and clear-cut policy with regard to provision for play and recreation grounds. For many years it has been the practice of the Municipal authorities to sell every available plot for building purposes. Because that brings in more money to their coffers. During the last three or four years, the Municipality has disposed of all the plots that were being used as play-grounds in the northern part of the island. It was left to sporting clubs to develop marshy lands into playing fields with the idea of reaping a rich harvest for the Municipality. The members of the Corporation, with very few exceptions, have been silent spectators to these heart-rending dramas.

WANTED CLEAR-CUT POLICY

I need hardly stress on the vital necessity for play and recreation grounds for physical development of the nation. A ground here or a ground there or a cluster of grounds in a certain locality would not help much. There must be well-laid out grounds in every locality and as many of them as possible. The open spaces and play grounds would mitigate the necessity of maintaining a larger number of hospitals, especially for diseases which are common but easily avoidable. The Government and the Municipality would be saved a lot of money in these respects. If these bodies are really interested in the physical well-being—the physical development of the people, they should lose no time in laying down a clear-cut policy in this regard.

WORLD COMPETITION

Prevention is better than cure, should be their slogan. But more than that. They are entrusted with the task of building up the nation. A nation of physical wrecks cannot be of much use. To make them healthy and strong physical exercises and reaction are absolutely necessary. Every civilised nation has realised this and they are sparing no pains and no expense in this direction. Besides we have to compete with the advanced nations of the world in the fields of sport and physical strength. If we do not make suitable provisions for the younger generation to cultivate their physique and develop their games it would be impossible for them to get even with the rest of the world.

PLAYGROUNDS EVERYWHERE

Playing fields are, therefore, an absolute and urgent necessity. If I had the power I would stop all building construction in the city for a number of years, unless it is for the clear purpose of replacing old and ill-ventilated structures by well-planned houses, and develop all available space for sport and recreation purposes. I would even acquire some building plots in the congested areas of the city and reserve them for recreation purposes. Bombay's Suburbs are developing at such a fast rate that we need not be afraid of over-crowding in the City. The attention of the Corporation should, therefore, be diverted towards improvement of health and physique of the citizens instead of their housing problems.

CORPORATIONS DUTY

Let me not be misunderstood. Nobody should imagine that I am against clearing of the slums or building congestions in the City. Far from it. I should like them all to be razed to the ground, if possible, and built anew in latest models for benefit of the people who are said to belong to the so-called lower strata of life. That is however a big problem which will cost crores of rupees. It will have to be left to a national Government to tackle it as best as they can. But the play-ground question is a comparatively small one. If the Corporation means to move in the matter in all seriousness, I have no doubt that Bombay can be turned into an ideal city before long. There must be the will—the determination to work for that ideal—and then only the promised land may be reached. I am looking forward to a gesture on the part of the Municipality in this respect. Will it come at all?

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CAREFUL ATTENTION has been paid to the daily requirements of our people and all the Sectional Headings are now conveniently arranged in an easy tabulated form to ensure quick reference. The attractive Headlines will appear in Numerical Order

AN EDUCATION in itself is the outcome if Readers make it a habit of going through our Tabulated Adlet Columns regularly and carefully. Many money making as well as money saving offers are to be found in addition to the offers of Comfort and Pleasure of Modern Life

WE INVITE READERS as well as Advertisers to help us with suggestions for improving this Section. Constructive criticism will be appreciated by the Management. Attention will be paid to suggestions for additions or alterations of the Headings

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

REPLIES TO THE ADLETS should be addressed legibly as under, "Box No (So and so), The Adlet Department, The Bombay Chronicle, Red House, Corner of Parsee Bazar Street and Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes Box Numbers should be written both in figures and in words

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a suitable match for a fair-complexion, healthy, educated Hindoo girl aged 19 years. No caste distinction. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply with particulars of status, educational qualifications, etc., to Box No. 8385, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Applications are invited from influential and respectable gentlemen to work on field staff on most liberal terms. Apply Branch Manager, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bharat Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (5495)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Our efforts in solving the problem of Unemployment to a certain extent are meeting with success day by day. We are receiving large number of applications for the insertion of Adlets under this heading free of any charge but most of them are from persons who on inquiries are found to be already employed but are in search for better jobs. We must say that our intentions in taking a few Adlets when space permits are more or less to help such unfortunate persons who may not be getting an opportunity of securing some positions on a living wage. One person who is drawing a salary of Rs. 200 sent his applicaton for a Free Adlet which action we consider to be an example of height of impertinence. Persons not desiring to allow their name and address to appear in this Free Adlet Section are requested to Advertise under the Heading No. 43. SITUATIONS WANTED at our usual rates of one Anna per word, Minimum 16 words for one Rupee. (105)

Govind Ramchandra Bal, Krishna Chawl, Shastri Hall, Grant Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed seeks employment as a clerk on living wage. Has an experience of 25 years in Office Work. (30-3)

U. T. Niaz, Opposite Marwadi Temple, Caddel Road, Mahim, Bombay, Now Unemployed wishes to get a job as a Teacher of Urdu or Gujarati or as a Bill Collector (31-33)

Harishchandra M. Jadhav, No. 100, First Kapadgali, Bombay No. 4, Now Unemployed, is in search of any job on living wages. Can work as a Compounder, Dresser or as an assistant in Soap Factory. Willing to work in any capacity. (32-23)

K. Sharma, C/o V. P. Bihani, 2nd floor, 36, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay, Now Unemployed wishes to get a job as a Teacher. (33-42)

We sincerely sympathise with all these Unemployed and that is why we earnestly request them not to lose the job if they get any. It will be very helpful to them if they try to find out the cause of their not getting a job. Try to improve oneself is the only good advice that can be safely given to all Unemployed. Kindly remember that when an Employer spends some money to give you a salary or wages, he (the Employer) naturally expects to get his Money's worth. The reason why you lost your last job must be that the Employer did not get his Money's worth from you. We hope this little hint will be taken in the same spirit as it is given. (106)

G. R. Desai, Room No. 38, Pipalwadi Chawl, Second Floor, Girgaon, Bombay 4, Now Unemployed, seeks any job on living wages. Experienced in Gujarati Accounts, Correspondence, Estate Management and Building Materials. (34-11)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS.

N. K. R. Nair, Room No. 5, Bridge View Building, Grant Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed willing to accept living wage. Can work as a Typist, Book-keeper or Correspondence Clerk. (35-33)

N. G. Mohite C|o K. M. Jadhao Police Constable, Room No. 14, New Police Lines, Bandra, Now Unemployed seeks job of any kind of Office Work. Has worked in an Insurance Office. (36-32)

Choonilal Odhavji, 331A, Kalbadevi Road, Room No. 14, Bombay, Now Unemployed desires a job. Has experience of Indian Accounts, Estate Management, Jeweller's Business. Is willing to go anywhere (37-34)

68. FLATS TO LET

5, Cuffe Parade "Beach Manor," ground floor flat two westerly rooms, Wodehouse Road "Orient Building" modern three rooms flat. Subedar. (8377)

142. FREE EDUCATION

A certain number of Free Adlets will be inserted under this heading received from charitably inclined persons who express their desire to give Free Education or Vocational Training to their unfortunate Sisters and Brothers in their spare time. Our Country's advancement depends much upon the percentage of educated people and we earnestly request each educated Citizen (of either Sex) to take up at least one uneducated child or adult person and try to teach such person to read or write even Mother-tongue. (104)

146. SCHOOLS (BOARDING)

Accommodation available for paying children attending Primary classes with Gujarati family residing seashore sixty miles from Bombay. Apply R. Vanmalidas Company, 52, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay. (8369)

153. CLASSES

Wanted candidates for Telegraph and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and Entrance form on annas eight. Director, Royal Telegraph and Rv Duties College, Bombay, 14. (8329)

155. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Wanted candidates to qualify Civil Engineers by Post. British India Technical College (Deptt. B), Sukkur (Sind). (8361)

156 PRIVATE TUITIONS

A Graduate Hindoo wants to give Private Tuitions to Matric Students weak in English or French. Terms one hour per day twice a week. Rs. 125 per month guaranteed. Apply Box No. 8198, "The Bombay Chronicle."

211. HOMOEOPATHY.

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(3) A Wireless Operator in the grade of Rs. 60-3-90. Applicants, preferably graduates in Physics with knowledge of radio telegraphy and telephony should possess a non-Commercial Wireless Operating Certificate from the Director of Posts and Telegraphs and be capable of handling and repairing radio transmitters.

Applications stating age, academic qualifications (degree with the name of the University and the division secured) research and teaching experience accompanied by copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the Registrar by the 30th of June, 1937.

J.M. DAVID,
Registrar.

Senate House, Allahabad:
May 8, 1937. 5428.

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At the
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Gay Desperado:
BOB LIVINGSTONE
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WILLIAM DESMOND, etc.
Now RUNNING At

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GLORIOUS SCENES of KING'S CORONATION

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M.-G.-M.'s Super Production
ROMEO & JULIET
with
NORMA SHEARER, LASLIE HOWARD
Also showing
CORONATION SCENES
Daily at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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Gandhiji Exposes Press Lies

No Member Sought Permission To Accept Offices

Solidarity Of Madras Congress Party

Futile Efforts Of 'Enemies' To Create Defection

No member of the Congress Party in Madras Legislature has sought permission to accept Office —Gandhi."

Thus runs Mahatma Gandhi's telegraphic message to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Leader of the Party, in reply to the latter's letter.

Mr. Rajagopalachari has released the Correspondence between him and Gandhiji for publication.

"C. R.'s" LETTER

Letter, dated May 18, by Mr. Rajagopalachari to Mahatma Gandhi:—

The report has been published by an Ootacamund correspondent in many local papers as well as in the "Times of India" that what is variously described as 'a majority' or 'a great majority' or 'a large number of members' of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature have written to you asking permission to accept office on the basis of Lord Zetland's statement and pleading for a change of policy in this respect.

My enquiries show that there is no truth in this statement and I suspect it is a move on the part of our enemies to create mutual suspicion and thereby undermine the solidarity of the Party. Kindly let me know whether you have received any representation like the one referred to in these reports signed by a large or considerable number of Congressmen. No one has told me he has sent any such representation to you, nor have you written to me that you have received any such representation.

I wish to contradict this statement published in the papers, but I can do so only after hearing from you."

MAHATMA'S REPLY

Mahatma Gandhi's telegram to Mr. Rajagopalachari replying to the above stated:—

"No member of Congress Party in Madras Legislature has sought permission to accept office.—GANDHI."

Brighton Ban On British Women Not Lifted

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, May 22.

Some of newspapers this morning declare that the ban on women has been lifted, but add that only a few ladies including Lady Mayoress, will be admitted at to-morrow's Brighton reception.

Mr. Mehta on behalf of ten Indian organisations, has sent another telegram to the Mayor of Brighton, emphasising that "unless the ban is entirely lifted in all sincerity and the usual rules of hospitality respected, such a thinly veiled attempt to cover the racial affront will not only be of no avail, but aggravate the insult".

This morning on behalf of your paper I telegraphed to the Mayor: "In view of the India Office statement to me despite the Press report to the contrary that there is no ban on ladies, can I attend with a friend to to-morrow's reception?"

A few minutes ago the Deputy Mayor telephoned to me from Brighton assuring me a hearty welcome. However, he enquired if I would be accompanied by the Indian lady.

I replied: What about it, if I am accompanied by an English lady from London?

He said: Well it is advisable that no English ladies should attend as officers invited would attend the reception without their wives and perhaps it might lead to heart-burning.

The Deputy Mayor assured me: "I myself, am attending the function without being accompanied by my wife."

Over 200 Injured

Shia-Sunni Riots Show No Sign Of Early End: About 100 Arrested

LUCKNOW, May 22.

With 160 persons in hospital with injuries, and at least 60 injured who have not gone to hospital, the rioting between Shias and Sunnis which broke out on Thursday night shows little sign of improvement.

Many stray assaults have occurred and rioters are reported to have looted the house of a journalist attached to a local vernacular newspaper, who however, escaped and took refuge in the house of a friend before the mob forced their way in.

About 100 arrests have been made, comprising members of both communities.

Peace moves have been initiated by the Deputy Commissioner, who held a conference with the leaders of both the sects in an endeavour to secure a settlement, but it is not known whether any progress was made.—A. P.

(Earlier News on Page 30)

NAZI AMBASSADOR TO RETIRE

VIENNA, May 22.

The German Ambassador, Von Papen, is retiring from his post here.—Reuter.

FUTURE GOVT. OF SANJAK

General Strike Declared As Protest Against Experts' Decision

ALEXANDRETTA, May 22.

A general strike was declared to-day as a protest against the rumoured decision of the League experts as regards the Government of the Sanjak. The demonstrators stoned a Police Post and the Post Office and a serious clash between them and the police ensued.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TRADE.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

Developments regarding the Anglo-American trade treaty have been virtually brought to a standstill pending the outcome of the Imperial Conference in London.—Reuter.

WRITS ISSUED ON SALVATIONIST CHIEFS.

LONDON, May 22.

Following the dismissal of Mapp, writs have been served upon General Booth and Commissioner John McMillan, newly appointed Chief of Staff of the salvationists.—Reuter.

Danger To Public Peace!

Madras Govt. Explains Ban On Andhra Summer School & Camp

OOTACAMUND, May 22.

A Madras Government Communique regarding the Government ban declaring unlawful the Summer School of Economics and Politics and the Training Camp at Kottapatam, says that the reasons given for declaring the institutions unlawful are that the object of the institution is interference with the maintenance of law and order and that it constitutes a danger to the public peace.

The Government is satisfied that the purpose of the School and the Camp was to instruct young men and women in communistic and revolutionary activities in order to equip them to take part in an attempt to overthrow the Government as by Law established. In accordance with this order the institution has been closed.—A.P.

CLEAR VIOLATION OF CIVIL LIBERTY

MADRAS, May 22.

Mr. Kaleswara Rao, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Madras Legislature in the course of a telegram from Bezwada says:—

"Declaring the Kottapatam Summer School of Politics and Economics unlawful by a Gazette Extraordinary by the 'Interim' Ministry is most unjustifiable and is a clear violation of civil liberty.

Lathi charges and arrests have caused a great shock in the public mind. All those who defied could have been arrested without a lathi charge.

Sjts. Satyam, Kameswara Rao and others are lying injured in the Ongole hospital."

He adds that an emergently appointed Enquiry Committee will publish detailed report for public information and also for suitable action by the Legislature when it meets.—A.P.

Police Raid "Advance" Office

"India And Coronation"

Leading Article In Paper Considered Objectionable

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The Special Branch Police raided this afternoon the office of "Advance", one of the prominent local English dailies and seized a few copies of the paper of May 5, last.

It is understood that the police raid was in connection with a leading article entitled "India and Coronation" which appeared in the paper of that date.

The police also seized the manuscript copy of that leading article which, it is alleged, is regarded as objectionable.

No arrest was, however, made.—United Press.

"Mediation" Not In Spanish Dictionary!

GOVT. OUT TO CRUSH REBELLION

20 Hour Incessant Gunfire Takes Heavy Toll Of Life In Madrid

MADRID, May 22.

The Capital suffered the terrific strain of 20 hours almost incessant gunfire. A hundred persons were killed and hardly a person saw a wink of sleep during the night. Tram services were suspended and the underground was packed by workers seeking a safe way to work. The terrific bombardment follows a week of relative quiet. One building was hit seven times and the centre of the City was severely punished.

Meantime, reports from abroad that the Spanish Government are prepared to admit mediation from outside have evoked strong retorts in Madrid's press.

"Mediation is a word which has disappeared from our dictionary," writes the "Voz". "Only the Fascists want mediation", says the "Claridade" Reuter.

No Peace Possible

VALENCIA, May 22.

Following a meeting of the Cabinet, the Government reiterated that no peace was possible before complete crushing of rebels.

MOVE FOR TRUCE IN SPAIN

BRUSSELS: May 21.

France and Belgium have agreed to make an endeavour towards an armistice in Spain, announced M. Delbos, after a conference with M. Van Zeeland.

M. Delbos told journalists "If we bring about acceptance of the armistice we should be very near the end of hostilities".—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, May 22.

A meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Non-Intervention Committee was held at the Foreign Office when it is believed that the draft report was completed regarding the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain which will be scbmitted to the Chairman's Sub-Committee on Monday.—Reuter's Special.

ITALY OPPOSED TO IT ?

ROME: May 21.

It is stated that if the Spanish nobles are coming to Italy to plead with Mussolini not to withdraw the volunteers they will be pushing at an open door.

Even a truce, while volunteers are withdrawn from both the sides, is viewed sceptically here because it is considered unlikely that such a truce could be arranged, and in any case Italy would not help to obtain a truce under the auspices of the League in view of her present policy of non-co-ter.

FOR CLEMENCY TO GERMAN AIRMEN

Dozens Of Appeals To Basque Govt.

BILBAO, May 22.

The Basque Government have not yet announced whether they have decided to commute the death sentence of the German airmen. Dozens of appeals for clemency have come from many parts of the world including one from Portosguro, the Chilean Ambassador at Berlin to which President Aguirre has replied:

"I understand your interest and motives of humanity, but must point out the surprise occasioned to us by the silence at the inhuman bombardments carried out by German pilots on Guernica, causing over 2,000 civilians' deaths, Durango causing over 600 and Bilbao Eibar and Amorebieta causing over 1,000.

The withdrawal of foreign pilots would avoid cases like the present flagrant crime recognised by public trial . . . . I will bring your petition to the notice of the Government which will decide. Subsequent conduct of foreign pilots will have a preponderant influence on this decision."—Reuter.

France Asks For Clemency To German Airmen

BILBAO, May 22.

French Foreign Minister Delbos has sent a message to the Basque President asking clemency for German airmen in order to "avoid reprisals and not to prejudice the future exchanges of prisoners."

Condition For Release Of German Airmen

BILBAO, May 22.

According to an unconfirmed report President Aguirre has sent a message to Herr Hitler offering liberty to two German airmen sentenced to death if the Chancellor will withdraw German 'planes from Basque front.

GERMAN THREAT TO BASQUES

BERLIN, May 22.

Authorities in Bilbao have been given urgent German advice not to shoot the two Germans sentenced to death, it is learned.

"It will be madness on the part of the Basque President to do such a thing", one spokesman said and hinted at measures which the airmens' colleagues would take to avenge them.—Reuter.

Reprisals Against Red Airmen Threatened

SEVILLE, May 22.

Queipo De Llano broadcasting from Seville has threatened reprisals against red airmen held by insurgents if the two German airmen were executed by Basques.

BASQUE REFUGEE CHILDREN FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

A representative American Board of Guardians for Basque refugee children have announced that they are applying for "visas" to permit 500 children to be evacuated from Bilbao to the United States.—Reuter.

Radical Labour Bill For America

WASHINGTON: May 21.

A 40-hour week, a basic minimum wage of 40 cents an hour and flat prohibition of child labour are expected to be the main provisions of the Administration's Wages and Hours Bill, which President Roosevelt in a special message, recommends to the Congress to adopt.

The Bill will probably propose a commission to work out the details of a programme to decide what industries the legislation will affect.—Reuter.

Coal Crisis Improves

LONDON, May 21.

The coal situation has taken a further turn for the better. A Conference of representatives of the Nottinghamshire coal-owners, Nottinghamshire District Miners Industrial Union and the Mine Workers Federation under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of Mines agreed that further meetings should be held to discuss the terms for an amalgamation of the Industrial Union and the Mines Association, all parties having accepted the principle of the amalgamation.

The Secretary of Mines has nominated a neutral Chairman to conduct future meetings. The first meeting will be held on May 24.

It was further agreed that the men of Harworth Colliery should be re-engaged as soon as the agreed terms of amalgamation have been ratified by the Delegates' Conference of the two Unions.

In the meantime the owners of Harworth have agreed not to engage further men.—Reuter.

TO SOLVE 'BATTLE OF WAVES' PROBLEM

International Wireless Communications Congress

BUCHAREST, May 22.

Twenty-six nations are represented at the International Wireless Communications Congress, which opened here with an address by R. Franasovici, Minister for Communications, who emphasised the task of the Congress to solve the problem of the "battle of the waves."—Reuter.

TRANS-POLAR AIRLINE PROSPECTS

Soviet Expedition's Achievement In Third Five-Year Plan

MOSCOW: May 22.

The Soviet air expedition headed by the academician Otto Schmidt flew over the North Pole on May 21, and landed safely on an ice-flow 20 kilometres from the Pole,

FLAG HOISTED AT POLE.

The establishment of a Trans-Polar airline to Sanfrancisco, which is one of the very ambitious schemes of the third Five Year Plan has been brought a step nearer by the North-Pole flight which is third in history. If the results of the Expedition's research on Floe are successful the opening of the Moscow-Sanfrancisco line is predicted in 1939.

The airmen hoisted a redsilk flag with Stalin's image. In the moment of triumph, the communication between the plane and the radio station on Prince Rudolf Island broke down and was restored when a station was erected on the Floe and news of the flight was flashed to the world.

The pilot who is titled "hero of the Soviet Union" took six hours and ten minutes to reach the Pole from Rudolf Island, the expeditions base.

The expedition on the Floe are using a collapsible rubber house. All equipment for scientific work food, fuel and clothing sufficient for 18 months are being brought up by five planes comprising the expedition. An aerodrome will be prepared or provisions parachuted. The Floe is stated to be suitable for an aerodrome.

ARCTIC PILOTS.

The expedition consists of 42 members including M. Molokov, Golovin, Babushkin, Alexeev, Mazuruk and Kruze, all prominent Arctic pilots. They left Moscow secretly on March 22. The project also includes colonisation in the Arctic. The expedition was planned minutely for two years. Prior to Prof. Schmidt's landing on the Pole, ten tons of supplies were parachuted including collapsible boat concentrated food.

Research will include the magnetism of the Pole, movement of ice, depth of arctic waters, discovery of sources warmair current believed to exist near the Pole, which will simplify Polar flying.

Professor Schmidt is a famous arctic explorer and President of great Northern sea route.—Reuter.

EXECUTED FOR ESPIONAGE

PRAGUE, May 22.

Joseph Krejsa, ex-Sergeant of the Czechoslovakian army was executed for espionage on behalf of a neighbouring state.

This is the first execution in Czechoslovakia of this nature.—Reuter.

THE ARABIAN PROPHET

Bernard Shaw's Tribute

By "NARGIS" (Mrs. W. Hese.)

The stars shine clear o'er the desert wide,
The moon smiles down in peace,
And the gossamer veil of eventide,
Gives night from day release.
And on my ear fall words so fragrant and sweet,
At the feet of Muhammad East and West meet.
The Yogi and Swami, Rishi too.
Bow to Allah the One.
And Christian and Buddhist and Hindu,
Unite when day is done,
Together to pray and together to repeat,
At the feet of Muhammad East and West meet.
While clearly the Mosque lamp is burning,
Their voices whisper low,
In the tongue of Romance and Learning,
The truths that all men should know.
Then let us arise and the new message greet,
At the feet of Muhammad East and West meet."

—Dr. Ameen Neville J. Whymant, Ph.D. of Oxford.

To-day the 23rd of May 1937, be celebrated throughout the Islamic world as a day of great significance and importance; for, it was on this day that Muhamad the great Prophet of Islam was born in Mecca.

According to the Arabic calendar in use at that time, the Prophet's birth was on a Monday, the 12th of Rabbiyalawwal, the corresponding date of the English calendar being 20th April 571.

Being left an orphan, the Prophet's childhood was spent under the roof of his uncle, Abu Tahib who was to him father, guardian and all that mattered most.

As a youth Mahomed, the Prophet, was self-restrained and strict in his morals. In those days, the moral codes of the country were very loose and Mahomed's exemplary character soon brought him prominence and recognition.

There was no occasion when the Prophet minced truth or feared from its consequences; so much so that even his worst enemies could not persuade themselves to call him a poet or a liar but that he was a mad man.

FRIEND OF THE POOR

From his early days, Mahomed was a friend of the poor and even when wealth began to come to him, he continued to remain so.

His first wife, Khadija, brought him wealth but this he utilised for making free the slaves of Mecca. Throughout his life, it had been his sincere effort to bring freedom to slaves, women, and the oppressed classes.

It was after passing the meridian of life that Mahomed was inspired to convey God's message to the people. How sincerely and scrupulously he did it is known to every student of Islam.

The Islam which Mohamed preached to the people of Arabia and through them to the outside world was a religion which everyone could understand. It forms part of the daily life of a Muslim instead of being practised periodically as some people do.

INTRINSIC MERIT OF ISLAM

The intrinsic merit of Islam can be realised from the fact that it was started with a handful of followers against an opposition of powerful millionaires and has gained popularity all over the world. In the words of Rev. Bosworth Smith: "Islam alone gives stability to the tottering fabric and is the one principle of life amidst all the jarring elements of destruction. It is the religion which merges 'all' colours, ranks and races in the consciousness of one brotherhood. It is the religion which elevates the minds by drawing from the transitory to the Eternal and which gives to half-starved ill-used peasant that courage in calamity that calm amidst confusion and that ineffable dignity in distress which is found nowhere but in Islam."

Such was the religion preached by the Prophet to the fanatical idiot worshippers of Arabia. It was a call to God, a call which welded humanity first in a brotherhood.

Islam is in essence positive, free from theological dogma, based on two fundamental truths, oneness of God and the brotherhood of man. Mahomed was once asked: "What is Islam?" and he replied, "Obedience to God's Commandments and Kindness to his Creatures". Defining a Muslim he said: "A Muslim is that man from whose tongue and hand people are safe, and yet on another occasion he said, "The test of a man's religion lies in his dealings with others". All of which goes to prove the simplicity and practical conceptions of Islam.

The Prophet himself practised what he preached and thus set an example to others, and the teachings which he brought to the people are based on this practical aspect. To do good is to believe, to believe and yet not to do good does not exist in Islam.

SHAW'S PROPHECY

Bernard Shaw in his "Getting married" 1929 Edition referring to Islam says:—"I believe the whole of the British Empire will adopt a reformed Mohammedanism before the end of the century." When asked to confirm it, he said: "I have always held the religion of Mohammed in high estimation because of its wonderful vitality. It is the only religion which appears to me to possess that assimilating capability to the changing phases of existence which can make itself appeal to every age. The world must doubtless attach high value to the predictions of great men like me. I have prophesied about the faith of Mohammad that it would be acceptable to-morrow as it is the beginning to be acceptable to the Europe of to-day. The Medieaval ecclesiastics, either through ignorance or bigotry, painted Mohammadanism in the darkest colours. They were in fact trained to hate both the man, Mohammad, and his religion. To them Mohammad was anti-Christ. I have studied him, the wonderful man, and in my opinion far from being an anti-Christ he must be called the saviour of humanity. I believe that if a man like him were to assume the dictatorship of the modern world he would succeed in solving its problems in way that would bring it the much-needed peace and happiness. Europe is beginning to be enamoured of the creed of Mohammad. In the next century it may go still further in recognizing the utility of that creed in solving its problems, and it is in this sense that you must understand my prediction.

Already even to the present time many of my own people and of Europe as well have gone over to the faith of Mohammad. And the Islamization of Europe may be said to have begun."

This is Islam which was brought to the world by Prophet Mohammad whose birthday is being celebrated all over the Islamic world to-day with joy and rejoicing. Every year these celebrations come and go but the best way of celebrating them is by practising in all sincerity all the preachings that the Prophet got revealed. True joy is that which comes from the heart, from spiritual well-being. That is the kind of joy which is expected of Muslims to-day and hereafter whenever they think of the birth of the Prophet and of Islam.

Contingent of Indian students, sailors, pedlars and businessmen in London, marched in a procession on "May Day" to Hyde Park, carrying a portrait of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

JAWAHARLAL AND JINNAH

Discussion One Of Principles Only

The following statement made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Rangoon correspondent of the "Muslim Gujerat," a weekly from Surat, has been forwarded to us by the Editor of the journal for publication:—

"I have been greatly pained to learn that some Gujrati papers have been making unseemly attacks against Mr. Jinnah and other Muslim League leaders. Personally I am not reading these papers and do not know Gujrati. I therefore, had no knowledge of this.

"But if this is true, it is entirely unseemly and will injure our cause.

The discussion between myself and Mr. Jinnah is one of principle having nothing to do with personalities.

"I know Mr. Jinnah since many years and have respect for him. But in certain matters he holds one view, I hold another. It is but meet that each one of us places his view-point before the public cooly, so that it also may think over these important things. If the press or some others plunge into personalities, and fling abuses at one another, no deliberation on these important matters will be possible.

"And even so, this is not gentlemanliness; it creates wrong sentiments. Those who do so, injure the Congress. I can say with confidence that no Congress leader approves of this. I apologise to Mr. Jinnah, on my own as well as my colleagues' behalf."

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN INDIA

Gandhiji's Message To London Conference

BOMBAY, May 22.

Mahatma Gandhi in a letter to Dr. K. B. Menon, the General Secretary of the Indian Civil Liberties Union has sent the following message to the Conference of "Civil Liberties in India" which will be held in London on June 5.

"You tell me that the Conference on Civil Liberties will be held in London on June 5. Whatever tends to preserve the Civil Liberties, no matter where, must command the sympathy and support of all sane people."

The Conference will be held under the joint auspices of the National Council for Civil Liberties in England and the India League in London. Mr. Bertrand Russel is likely to preside over the Conference.—United Press.

S. S. MALHAR RAO HOLKAR'S

13th Anniversary Celebration

The 13th anniversary of Shrimant Subhedar Malhar Rao Holker, the trusted Lieutenant of Peshwa Bajirao I and the Founder of the Holkar Raj, was celebrated as usual on 20th May 1937 (Thursday) in the Town Hall, Indor, with great pomp and enthusiasm. The President narrated the bright career of Subhedar Malhar Rao Holkar who played a very prominent part in building up the Maratha Empire and laid special stress on the estounding merits and valour of our hero which raised him to the status of a ruler.

PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Public Meetings To-day And To-morrow At Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall

In commemoration of Prophet Mohammad's Birthday, two public meetings will be held to-day and to-morrow (Sunday and Monday) at Sir C. J. Hall at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) and 9 p.m. (S.T.) respectively. To-day's meeting will be presided over by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad and to-morrow's sessions will be presided over by Dr. Kamal Pasha Thail.

PROGRAMME

First day celebration: at 2-30 to 3 p.m. (S.T.) Milade Sharif in Arabic, by Maulana Saadulla of Mecca and others. At 3-3 p.m. (S.T.) Recitation of the Holy Quran by Maulana Saadulla of Mecca and others. At 3-5 p.m. (S.T.) Urdu Poem in praise of the Holy Prophet.

OPENING CEREMONY

At 3-10 p.m. (S.T.) By Dr. K. A. Hamid.

At 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Presidential address in Urdu by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung Bahadur of Hyderabad.

SPEECHES

At 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in English by Mr. M. A. Jinnah; at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by Mr. Hidayat Ahmed Khan; at 4-55 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in English by Mr. H. F. M. Reddy; at 5-5 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by Mr. Shaik-ul-Fazil, Fida Husain Mulla Tayebali; at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Gujarati by Mr. Chandulal Dholakia; at 5-25 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in English by Mr. Mohamed Saleh Ozasa, (a Japanese Muslim); at 5-35 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by K. B. Allama Ahmed Shubaili; at 5-50 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in English by Dr. G. R. Shaikh; at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by Maulana Saiyad Abul Hasan Sahib 'Natiq'.

Second day celebration: at 9 p.m. (S.T.) Recitation of the Holy Quran by Molvi Gulam Mohamed, "Qamar"; 9-5 p.m. (S.T.) Urdu poem, in praise of the Holy Prophet; at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) Presidential address in English by Dr. Kamal Pasha Thail; at 10-30 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in English by Mr. B. G. Horniman; at 10-45 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by Maulana Shamsul Islam Sahib; at 11 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by Mr. Farooq C. Walkar; at 11-10 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Marathi by Mr. Shaikh Abdulla; at 11-20 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by Mr. Jamil Ahmed Baker; at 11-30 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by Mr. Shaikh Karim Bux, and at 11-35 p.m. (S.T.) Speech in Urdu by Maulana Saiyad Abdul Hasan Sahib "Natiq".

At Blavatsky Hall

Under the joint auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, T.S., and the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, and Muslim Students' Union, (Prophet Mohammad's Birthday) will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when there will be speeches appropriate to the occasion by prominent Muslim and other speakers, followed by music. Mr. S. A. Brelvi, will preside.

WORKERS' PROTEST MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress a public meeting will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m. to support the Minimum Living Wage Demand of the Municipal workers and to protest against the cancellation of licenses of hawkers in Reserved Areas when Mr. R. A. Khedgikar will preside. Smt. Mani Ben Mulji and Messrs Nimbkar, Kulkarni, Mahomed Gani, Randive and Bhogale will speak.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishak 14, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 12, 1305
Parsi: Adar 20, 1306
Hightide: 11-14 22-50
Lowtide: 4-21 17-04
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 9m

Prophet's Birthday Anniversary, Meeting under auspices of 75 Muslim Societies at the Sir C. J. Hall, 2-30 p.m

Prophet's Birthday celebrations: Meeting under the auspices of Youth Theosophical Lodge and Muslims Students' Union at Blavatsky Lodge, 6-30 p.m.

Monday, May 24.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Second Day of Prophet's anniversary celebrations, meeting at Sir C. J. Hall at 9 p.m.

Tuesday, May 25.

Purdah Ladies' meeting to celebrate Prophet's Anniversary, Sir C. J. Hall.

AT SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Bai Munnibai will sing to-day (Sunday) before 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. and 10-0 p.m. to 11 p.m. at the Swadeshi Exhibition, Marine Lines.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

The members of the Social Workers' Society will visit the Municipal Chawl to-day (Sunday). They will meet at Tardeo Tram Terminus at 9-30 a.m.

BAHA'IS OF BOMBAY

Mrs. Shirin Boman will speak on the "Declaration of the Bab" to-day (Sunday) at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

DISCOURSE ON GITA

Brahma Sree Nedundure Sreenivasa-Charya Swamin will conduct discourses on "Sreemad Bhagavad Geeta" in the Asthika Samaj Hall to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SHIPS IN RADIO COMMUNICATION WITH BOMBAY

Bombay Radio Office

Inwards: Hopetor, Tarantia, Clanmacucil, Varela, City of Burban, Rizwani, Subadar, Euphorbia, Varsova, Narkunda, Aagtekerk, Maloja, Hatimura, Baroda, Bhutan.

Outwards: Britannia, Akbar and Begum.

Passing: Montgomery City, and Atlanta City.

BAHUJAN-VIHER BUDDHA MANDIR, PAREL

Sjt. Mama Varerkar will deliver a public lecture on "The Need to-day" In connection with the anniversary celebration of Buddha, to-morrow (Monday) at 8 p.m.

Sjt. Changdeo Bhavanrao Khairmoday will give a Talk in Marathi on "Non-Violence and Wordly Dealings" to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"O. H. M. S." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"It's Great To be in College" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Pujarin" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Crack-Up" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Stolen Holiday" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"The Good Earth" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"The Vigilantes are Coming" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Journey's End" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

PLAZA—"Romeo and Juliet" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

The office of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be removed to the Chikitsak-Samooha Building, (Top Floor), Sadashiv Street, Girgaon, as from Monday, May 24.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

The thirty-fourth annual general meeting of the above Mandali will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at 145, Mody Street, Fort.

KUMAR SANGH

Dr. Poonsey Hirji Mehcshri, will perform the opening ceremony at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday) of the Art Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Shri Kumar Sangh.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

An extra Committee meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort.

BOMBAY HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the above Association will be held at their office to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Buddha: His Mission and Message" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be followed by questions and answers, which will be held at the above Lodge at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. This will be in preparation of the Buddha Jayanti celebration.

CANCELLATION OF HAWKERS' LICENSES

Deputation To Wait On Chief Minister

The Secretary of the Bombay Hawkers' Union, writes:—

A great stir has been caused amongst the hawkers of Bombay by the repeated cancellation of hawkers' licenses in reserved areas on Traffic ground by the Police. Recently ten such licenses having cancelled by the Municipality on the Police recommendation near the Mulji Jetha Market.

The Bombay Hawkers' Union at its Managing Committee has decided to send a deputation to the Chief Minister of the Bombay Government to put forth their grievances against the Bombay Police and the Municipality.

BHARATEEYA TAROON SANGH

The final match in the Volley Ball Tournaments held under the auspices of the Bharateeya Taroon Sangh, Chinchpokli will be played at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday), Dr. K. S. Mhaskar will present the Silver Cup to the winning team.

CONCERT AT MATUNGA

Mr. N. Rajagopalan, (Student of "Tiger Varadachari") will give a recital accompanied by Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyengar, (violin) and Mr. Radhakrishnan (Mridangam), to-day (Sunday) at 4-15 p.m. in the Nappu Hall, Matunga.

ANJUMAN TARAQI URDU

Under the auspices of the Anjuman Taraqi Urdu, Bombay, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatty Sands under the presidentship of Moulana Zia Sahib Sarhadi. Babu Shiam Lal Asthana, Bedil Sandilvi, Vakil, High Court, Hyderabad, Dn., will speak on "Urdu is easier to learn than other languages of India."

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The 2561st Thrice-Sacred Day of Lord Buddha will be celebrated by the Buddha Society, at the Ananda Vihara, in the Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station, on Monday, the 24th May, 1937. In the morning at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) there will be prayer, speeches, Bhajan and Devotional Songs and Buddha Puja. In the evening at 6 p.m. (S.T.) the Presidential address will be delivered by Mr. K. Natarajan. The Vihara Building will be illuminated and at 8 p.m. there will be again Puja.

EASY URDU FOR ADULTS

Mr. Shaikh Mahmud, Headmaster of the Primary School, Sangli, has prepared a Urdu Alphabetical Chart and a primary book in Urdu. Both the chart and the book embody a novel scheme of instruction for peasants and workers. The special feature of the scheme is that it reduces to the minimum the difficulties of imparting elementary education in Urdu to illiterate adults and as such it deserves to be adopted by all those who are genuinely anxious to promote adult education and remove illiteracy.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN SOCIETY

The fourth annual general body meeting of the society will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the society's premises, Kamakshi Cottage, 7th Road, Khar.

THE REGAL

Daily at 4, 6-30, & 10 p.m.

LAUGHS by the yard!
SONGS by the score!
BEAUTIES by the bowful!

IT'S GREAT TO BE IN COLLEGE

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Stuard ERWIN | Patsy KELLY | Jack HALEY

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The most gripping, pounding, raking sky story ever filmed!

PETER LORRE

IN

"CRACK-UP"

with

BRIAN DONLEVY | HELEN WOOD

Also a special EXCLUSIVE programme of the CORONATION FILMS in black & white and in GLORIOUS TECHNICOLOR!

A BOMBAY DIARY

By-- The Observer

Hot Prospects!

With summer gradually approaching its end the weather in Bombay is becoming extremely trying. Though the temperature is not above normal, the breeze, which so long mitigated the heat has appreciably lessened, making the atmosphere stuffy and oppressive. The monsoon, we are told, has already arrived in Ceylon, but there are no signs of it breaking here in the near future. The skies are as barren as ever, and the promised rains almost look like a mirage. There seems to be no escape for us from the humid heat for another two or three weeks at least.

Bad Reception

There is no gainsaying the fact that the speech made by Lord Brabourne at Belgaum has received a thoroughly bad reception. Mr. Kher, the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature has rightly observed in his well-reasoned rejoinder that the Congress cannot be satisfied merely with the help, sympathy and co-operation of the Governors, "which, of course, have been abandantly at our disposal for the last 150 years." It wants definite assurance of non-interference. Moreover, the memorandum sent to the Governor by 107 members of the Legislature declaring their want of confidence in the Cooper Ministry must have made it clear to the Governor that nothing is to be gained by marking time and throwing out meaningless feelers. The sooner he decides to face the issue squarely the better it will be.

A Safe Surmise

In this connection, Lord Brabourne's future programme is of some interest to the political observer. The Governor will be returning from his present holiday to see Lady Brabourne off next weekend. The Government of Bombay will, as usual, move down to its monsoon headquarters in the first week of June. As Lord Brabourne has already exhausted his leave, he will have to lay down the reins of office before proceeding to England. The latest date of his departure will be the third week of September, if he is to enjoy a few weeks' respite in England before assuming charge of the Governorship of Bengal. It is inconceivable that Lord Brabourne will leave the constitutional complications to be straightened out by his inexperienced successor, and it can be safely surmised, therefore, that the Bombay Legislature will be summoned about the middle of July, which will leave him just sufficient time to deal with the subsequent developments.

Congress Party Meeting

Though no official reply is yet vouchsafed to the letter of no-confidence sent by the leader of the Congress Legislative Party to the Governor of Bombay, plans are being duly formulated regarding the future activities of the Congress members. Mr. Kher is at present busy in his propaganda tour in the various parts of the Presidency, and he is also keeping himself in intimate touch with the members of the party. It is understood that a meeting of the Bombay Congress Legislative Party has been fixed on the 19th and 20th of June, the main work before which will be the adoption of the draft constitution which has been already circulated among the members. The meeting will also appoint several sub-committees to make a special study of the various problems facing the presidency. It has also been decided to collect a central party fund.

Mutton Strike

The long-threatened strike of the mutton dealers of Bombay began on Wednesday and since then gastronomers have to go without many of their favourite dishes, though so far there is plenty of fowl, fish and beef available in the city. Much of the last-named commodity is indeed palmed off as mutton, and the strikers are making intensive efforts to persuade beef dealers to go on a sympathetic strike. The strike has been started as a protest against the heavy enhancement of fees for stalls in the municipal markets from rupees ten to twenty-five, and the strikers are adamantive in their resolve not to pay one extra pie. Already a relief fund has been started and arrangements are being made to feed the poorer strikers. One unexpected result of the strike has been the great increase in the price of vegetables, and thus all sections of the city vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian—are feeling the pinch.

"The Flying Ranee"

Bombay seems to have taken an immediate liking to "The Flying Ranee," which was inaugurated a few weeks ago by the B. B. C.I. Railway as a special weekend service between Bombay and Surat. Encouraged by the response already received, the railway authorities have decided to put the service on a daily basis, and the "Flying Ranee" will thus be flying every day between Bombay and Surat. It is to be hoped that she will meet with a better fate than the "The Deccan Queen," over which the G. I. P. Railway has dropped a big pile of money. It must be noted, of course, that "the Deccan Queen" catered only to the plutocrats, while the "Flying Ranee" has made provisions for the third class passengers. And that is perhaps the secret of her popularity.

When a charming avenger

plots to wreck the Royal Family--

the subjects rise to the occasion--

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Daryani Productions'

SUPERB SCREEN SUCCESS

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Starring:—

Leela Chitnis

The Erstwhile Star of "PRABHAT" and "HUNS"

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Gope, Devaskar
& others.

FROM

SATURDAY, the 29th May

AT

WEST END TALKIES

For Booking Apply to: GVALANI BROS., Parekh Street, Bombay 4.

Workers Buried Alive

HARDWAR, May 21.

Five were killed and four injured near the Mayapur canal bridge to-day where the Hardwar sewage pumping station is being constructed when several labourers while digging a tank at considerable depth were buried under earth due to a side of the tank collapsing.

It is believed that more are still under the debris though no authoritative information is available. Great anxiety is felt for those missing.—United Press.

Bay Of Bengal Branch Of Monsoon Active In Burma

POONA, May 22.

The Bay of Bengal branch of the Monsoon continues active in Burma. Assam and Bengal.

Thunderstorms have also been local in Orissa. North Madras coast and Mysore and occurred at a few stations in South Madras, East Central Provinces. Chota Nagpur and Bihar.

Western Disturbance is affecting the North-West Frontier and caused scattered thunderstorm in Kashmir.

Mrs. KHOTE
K. DATEY
HIRABAI BARODEKAR
N. PHATAK

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BABURAO PAINTER.

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SHALINI CINETONE'S
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NEXT SATURDAY

AT

MAJESTIC

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
GAEKWAR of Baroda

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT

BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE—BOMBAY

TO-DAY, the 23rd MAY
AT 3-30 P. M.

AMRITSIDHEE

New Play! New Play!!

Booking for the whole day at the Theatre

Placate Muslims By Meeting Them More Than Halfway

ONLY EFFECTIVE MANNER OF COMBATTING COMMUNALISM, SAYS ROY

POONA, May 22.

Mr. M. N. Roy has issued the following statement to the "United Press":—

"The 'Dnyan Prakash' of Poona has published an utterly incorrect report of the conversation I had with some leading members of the Democratic Swaraj Party. For one thing, I am surprised that a private conversation should be reported in the press. As far as I know, no press representative was present at the meeting which was informal. The object was exchange of views. But I would not mind the conversation being reported in the press, if it were done truthfully. I did not say anything which I would not say publicly. Since a false report has been published, I find it necessary to repudiate it.

PLACATE THE MUSLIMS.

"Some members of the Democratic Swaraj Party accused the Congress of making undue concessions to the Muslims. I refuted the accusation, and went to the extent of saying that I did not think that the Congress until recently had been sufficiently accommodating. My views on the Hindu-Muslim question are well-known. Therefore, it is clumsy misrepresentation to put in my mouth what others said, namely that the Congress under the influence of Gandhiji, is sacrificing the interests of Hindus for placating the Muslims. I have time and again expressed the opinion that the Muslims cannot be expected to take kindly to the Congress so long as it is permiated with the spirit of Hinduism. I stand for the separation of politics from religion. In the conversation, I actually said that, if I had any voice in the determination of the Congress policy, I would advocate going more than half way to meet the Muslims with the object of allaying their fear and mistrust, however unfounded these might be. I wholeheartedly welcome the line of action recently adopted by the Congress at the instant of the Congress President. In the conversation, I emphatically maintained that, that is the only effective manner of combatting communalism.

DEMOCRATISE THE CONGRESS.

"My object in discussing with the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party their complaint against the Congress, was to persuade them to return to the Congress fold. I tried to convince them that that would be the most effective way of freeing the Congress from the objectionable features they complain of. No body would maintain that at present the Congress functions quite democratically. I have all along insisted upon the necessity of democratising the Congress as the condition of its becoming an effective instrument in our struggle for freedom. In the conversation I only expressed this well known opinion of mine.

"I am sure that the members of the Democratic Swaraj Party present at the conversation have been as surprised as myself at the misleading reports published in an important press organ. They will bear testimony to the effect that I never said the things put in my mouth."—United Press.

FIRST MEETING OF MASS CONTACT COMMITTEE

ALLAHABAD, May 21.

The first meeting of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee, Allahabad, was held to-day

Members of the Committee consisting of both Hindus and Muslims were given charge of different parts of the City to conduct Congress propaganda among the Muslim masses.—United Press.

MUSLIM MASS CONTACT IN PUNJAB

LAHORE, May 21.

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, left Lahore to-night.

He intends to visit Calcutta, Delhi and Patna with a view to bringing to the Punjab prominent Muslim leaders like Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Maulvi Ahmed Saeed, Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Syed Mahmud for purposes of Muslim mass contact work as also to help the Congress candidate in the ensuing by-election to the Central Assembly.—United Press.

The Hon'ble Sir D. B Cooper will leave Bombay on Monday, May 24. for Satara where he will stay until the 29th He will be at Mahableshwar until June 3. when he returns to Poona.

KARNATAK TALKIES' "CHIRANJIVI"

Released At Vijaya Theatre Of Dharwar

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

The Karnatak Talkies, Ltd., of Dharwar have produced their first picture, "Chiranjeevi"; and the Vijaya Talkie House witnessed the opening of the picture. Mr. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., the District and Sessions Judge, performed the ceremony of releasing the picture for public show before a full house recently.

It is the first limited company in the Karnataka to have released a picture.

NOAKHALI, May 21.

Information has been received here that two Hindu youths have been arrested with revolvers on their possession in a village within Ramganj Thana, while attempting to commit a robbery —A. P

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SANGEET

Movietone's Marvellous Social Music Story by: That Great Master- minded

BAI JADDANBAI

Journey's End

OR JEEWAN SWAPNA

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Even Europeans have applauded this big musical miracle of the screen.

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& others.

AT THE

IMPERIAL

CINEMA.
(Lamington Road).

WORLD'S HIGHEST PAID ARTISTE

Tells Story Of Foiled Attempt To Burgle His Studio

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Gerald Brockhurst, highest paid artiste in the world, revealed to the "Sunday Referee" reporter details of an astonishing plot to steal his "star" Academy picture, Ophelia.

"It was a well-thought-out affair," he said, and "revealed an amazing knowledge of my daily life. At 2-15 p.m. a wire came for me, while I was out. It said that Merle Oberon was ill, and wanted me to go to her. Another wire, signed Brock—which is the name only my friends use for me—came at 3 p.m., repeating the message. Miss Oberon was perfectly well. The object, obviously, was to get me away from my studio. Later another wire instructed my secretary to hand over Ophelia to the chauffeur of a hired car. It was to be collected by me at Paddington. This wire was also signed "Brock."

The thieves, explained Mr. Brockhurst, hired the car in his name and instructed the chauffeur to collect the picture of Ophelia and take it to Paddington, where he would be met, "The chauffeur called," said Mr. Brockhurst, "but my staff became suspicious, and refused to hand over the picture. They told him to go to Paddington station and wait for me. If I appeared he was to explain why he had not got the picture. The Chauffeur went to Paddington station, waited for an hour. Three strange men peered through the windows, but did not speak to him.

"When I returned to the studio and was told of the wires I went to the police," Mr. Brockhurst added. "My theory is that the gang responsible is acting for someone in America. My pictures fetch high prices there—anything from £1,000 to £1,500"

An attempt to burgle Mr. Brockhurst's studio was made a month ago.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of a young Gujerati lady named Sushilabai, wife of Shantilal, residing at 2nd Bhoiwada Lane.

Hiralal Chunilal told the Coroner that last evening he heard cries that smoke was issuing from a room on the 4th floor. People rushed upstairs; witness also went up with them. There was a cloud of smoke issuing from the room of the deceased. They opened the door and saw the deceased enveloped in flames. A stove was burning in the room, also a coal sigree.

The fire brigade had come to the scene as well as the police. The sigree was lighted by means of a rag dipped in kerosine oil. The fire was put out. However the woman expired on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict that death was caused by shock from very extensive burns accidentally sustained.

The Anti-Gambling Squad last night raided a house situated in Sundar Lane, where six persons were alleged to have been taking bets.

They were immediately arrested and placed to-day before the Second Presidency Magistrate charged with "satta" gambling.

In course of the raid the Police seized chits, some marked coins and Rs. 10 in cash.

Two of the accused were remanded in Police custody, while the rest were bailed out till June 1, at the Presidency Court, Mazagaon, to-day.

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on Nirmal Kumar Walchand, a 5-year-old boy, residing at Kalbadevi Road, who died in the G. T. Hospital yesterday at about 8-30 p.m.

It was stated that yesterday at about 7 p.m. while he was looking down near a window of his residence at Tulsi Bhuwan Kalbadevi Road, he lost his balance and fell from the 4th floor, as a result of which he sutained injuries, which caused his death.

The Coronation Club, which originally flourished as the "Windsor Club," at the Play House Corner of Grant Road, was raided last night by Sub-Inspector Umer Khan and staff of the Gambling Squad and 15 persons, including the alleged proprietor of the Club, were taken into custody.

Some of the arrested persons have been released on bail and further investigations are in progress.

Inspector Mahankal of the C.I.D. is investigating a novel case of theft in which a silver bar costing Rs. 595/- which was lying in front of the owner and servants was removed in broad day-light.

It appears that Balmukundh, having his shop at Sheikh Memon Street, went to the French Bank yesterday afternoon and brought 10 silver bars to his shop. The bars were placed in the shop near the door. After some time, the Marwari counted the bars and found that only nine were there.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of Bansraj Ramsumer (22), living at Vile Parle.

S. Sampat stated that, on the 15th May Bansraj and another man were working on a Persian wheel over a well, drawing water. The iron chain holding the buckets of water gave way and Bansraj and his fellow worker dropped down into the well. They were rescued and sent to the K. E. M. Hospital. There Bansraj expired at about 10-30 a.m. yesterday.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Inspector Vanjara and the other officers of the Marbowdie Police Station have succeeded in tracing the burgler who is alleged to have been responsible for the removal of jewellery and cash worth Rs. 2,500 from the room of Dr. Sahasrabudhe, who had come to Bombay with his wife to get medical treatment for the latter.

The theft occurred at Kandevadi sometime ago, only two days after the arrival of the Doctor to Bombay.

This was a novel case, where the lock of the door was intact and the culprit had not entered the room through the window. Hence the offence must have been committed by someone who was in the know of things, by using a duplicate key. Now it transpires that the key used was the very key that the Doctor was using. The Doctor after locking the door used to keep the key with a neighbour.

Janno Ghati, who was a frequent visitor to the building was traced to his native place at Village Patan in Satara District. He had left Bombay two days after the offence. On a search of the place where Janno was living at Patan and a cowshed nearby the major portion of the property was recovered. The police also recovered some other property which does not belong to the Doctor, but seems to be stolen stuff.

Inspector Vanjara is making further enquiries.

CRUSHER WORKERS' UNION

Protest Against Contract System

The Secretary, Municipal Workers Union, writes:—

As a result of the Notice given by the City Engineer, Bombay Municipality, inviting tenders to run the Municipal Crushers at Love Grove by contract a meeting of the workers in the Crushers Department was held on Thursday the 20th instant to strongly protest against this move of the City Engineer for failing to make proper investigations into the matter.

It was in the month of March 1937 when the Union first protested against this very problem, the City Engineer had assured the Union that they will not give the work by contract at least for a period of six months. But suddenly it has come out that the work will be done by contract. This has created a widespread discontent among the workers and they are greatly agitated. During the last one year the Union has collected a good deal of information and it can be stated that so far as the cost of production and labour is concerned the Municipality does not at all come into loss by this Department. The loss is due to a faulty system of calculating the same. Recently the roads required a substance called Grit which is a by-product of the metal produced at the Crushers Department. This Grit is sold by the Department at a rate of Rs. 19 per brass. In fact, to produce 1 brass of Gilt it costs the Municipality in this Department Rs. 42 for the dust in the Grit requires to be removed. And this loss of Rs. 23 per brass goes with the Accounts of the Department and so we are told that the cost of production is very high. This is the situation and it is clear that due to this method of rating in a wrong way the Department comes into loss. The Union hopes that the Municipality will make proper inquiries into the matter and will alter its decision with regard to this department to run by Contract.

Gonorrhoea Cured

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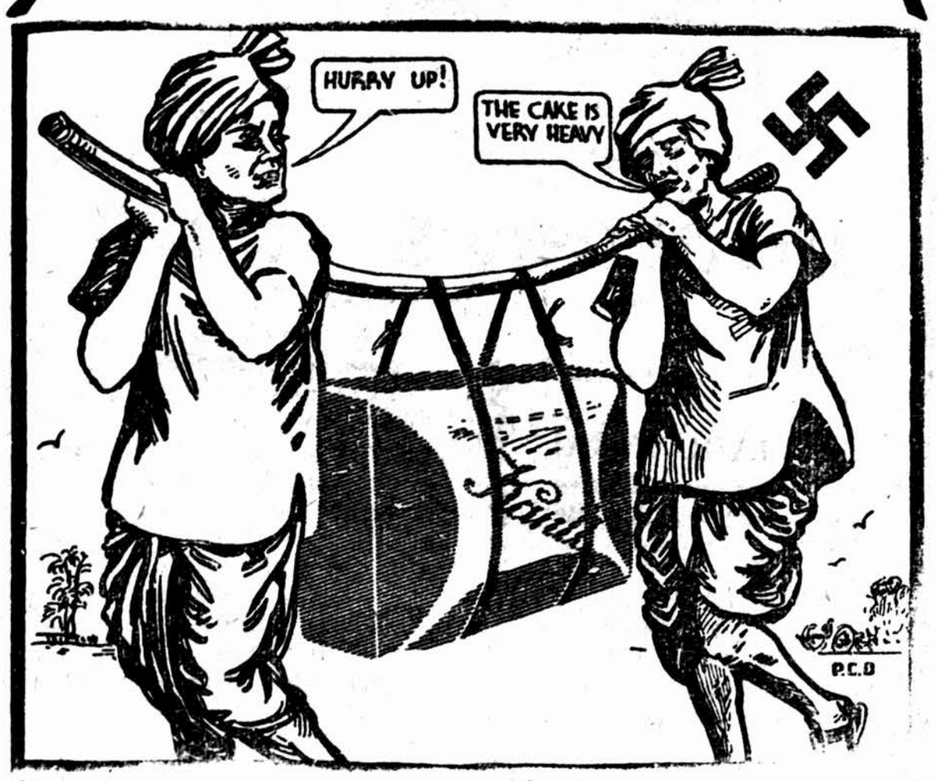
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

SWASTIK "KANTI"



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ANGLO-INDIA'S SCARE DISCREDITED

Simla Optimistic About Congress-Govt. Rapprochement

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 21.

Enquiries made in responsible quarters do not support the alarmist view which finds expression in the Simla message of this morning's "Statesman." On the other hand, I find a more hopeful view taken of the situation which leads me to believe that provincial legislatures will be summoned much earlier than the end of July.

The fact that even Anglo-Indian papers like the "Statesman" in India, non-official Europeans in Madras and elsewhere as also the comments of London press have asked for early meeting of the Legislatures has made some impression.

Authoritative circles discredit the suggestion in the message that an attempt will be made to put Congress parties in an embarrassing position when the legislatures meet. On the other hand, they anticipate, the occasion will provide an opportunity for securing the necessary understanding.

In this connection, considerable significance is attached to the Simla report in "London Times" foreshadowing "hopeful developments" and stating that the "stage appears set for some move that again may bring Governors and provincial Congress party leaders into personal contact."

DO YOU KNOW? HAVE YOU HEARD? DID YOU TRY?

SWASTIK **SHIKAKAI** SOAP

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For

LADIES.

WHICH PROMOTES GLOSSY & LONG HAIR

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Butcher's Test Case At Esplanade

The Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, was crowded by eager and anxious members of the butcher fraternity, when the test-case, filed by the Municipality, came up for hearing on Saturday, against a private market stall-keeper for having conducted a meat stall without a licence.

The Municipal Counsel, Mr. Clubwalla, narrated the passage of the bill for the increase of the licence fees through the Standing Committee and then through the Law Committee and finally through the Corporation.

The bataki intimation was first given to the stall-holders in April, 1936, in anticipation of the increase being sanctioned by the Corporation.

According to the Counsel, the passing of the bill before the Standing Committee in July 1935. was thought to be insufficient. The Law Committee's approval was sought and when their report was submitted to the Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, in anticipation of the Corporation's sanction, authorised the bataki to be beaten that the fees would be increased as from 1st April, 1936—March 1937.

Mr. Godinho remarked that this was an apologia for filing the complaint.

"All Apologia"

The preliminary issue he raised was whether the Municipal Commissioner or the Municipal Corporation had the right to increase the licence fees of a private market.

Mr. Clubwalla explained that this fee did not cover the stallage which was entirely different. The accused was being charged with conducting a meat stall in Adamjee Peerbhoy market without a licence. The licence fees were entirely within province of the Municipal Corporation to either increase or to decrease the fees. The increase was in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Mr. Godinho:—"A very modest increase."

The butchers joined heartily in laughter and their faces beamed when the Magistrate interposing asked:—

"Do you want to pay Rs. 20?"

Mr. Godinho:—No, not under compulsion.

Market Inspector's Evidence

Proceeding, Mr. Clubwalla said the stall-holders had paid nothing towards the licence fees.

Mr. Trimbak Jalwalker was the first witness. He said:

"I am the head Inspector of the Market Department, Bombay Municipality."

Mr. Godinho objected to the prosecution case being proved through this witness, as he contended that he was a "rank outsider."

The Magistrate overruled the objection.

Examined for the prosecution, witness produced the licenoe of the accused. He produced the intimation from the Superintendent of Markets directing the beating of a 'bataki' to make known the fact of the increase of the licence fees from 1st April 1936 from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25: subject to the Municipal Corporation's sanction, which was awaited. The Corporation resolution was passed on June 22, 1936, sanctioning the increase in the fees as from the 1st April 1936 for the Official year ending March 1937.

The accused was called upon to pay the increased licence fees but he failed to do so. In fact he had paid nothing towards the licence fees.

On the 1st April, 1937, he had no licence and he has been prosecuted.

Another inspector was also examined.

Mr. Godinho again raised his objection that according to the provisions in the Municipal Act, the case had not been properly filed. The complainant was not vested with power to file the complaint.

The authority given to the Inspector of the Market Department was examined by the Magistrate.

Mr. Clubwalla explained that the delegation of powers of the Municipal Commissioner was only for the execution of departmental work. He quoted the relevant sections of the Act and argued that the Commissioner delegated his powers under Sec. 517 in accordance with the delegible powers in the Act.

Accused's Statement.

The accused Abdul Rahim Mahabux examined by the Court stated that no bataki was beaten in the market. He had tendered Rs. 10 to the Inspector who refused to accept the same as licence fees for the year 1936-1937. He said that he had a licence for the year 1936-1937 but had no licence for the year 1937-'38. His shop was closed on March 1, 1937.

Mr. Godinho arguing for the defence, laid stress on the provisions of the Municipal Act which in their application to this case made the complaint in its present form, untenable with the provisions of the Act as the complainant had no authority to file the complaint.

REPEAL Cr. LAW AMENDMENT ACT

Test For Peoples' Representatives In Assembly

LYALLPUR, (By Mail).

Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A., in a statement to the press says that if the members of the Provincial Assembly have any pretence to representing the people of the province, their foremost duty is to support the Bill for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Act notice of which has been given by Khwaja Ghulam Hussain, M.L.A. He says that provincial autonomy even in the restricted sphere will be a meaningless absurdity if the rule of the law is not immediately substituted for the rule of the executive.

"It is not only the interest but the sacred duty of those who occupy the ministerial gadi in the province to offer the wholehearted support of their Government for such repeal. I hear whisperings round me that the new Unionist Government is trying to seek shelter behind the slogan of a communist menace in the province. I know there is no such menace, but even if there be one, that will be no justification to retain such a law on the statute book.

There is a more intense communist menace in England than in Punjab, yet the Government in England would not dare to introduce such legislation in Parliament to suppress it.

The best guarantee for the freedom of the citizen has been the establishment of the rule of the law in the country. Without this life would not be worth living."—A. P.

ON BALDNESS:

ESSAY INTO SPECTACLE THAT IS FAST GROWING INTO PHENOMENON

(By "VIATOR.")

The barber said to me that, professionally speaking, (although I had had the misfortune not to belong to his, one of the most historic and honourable professions that contribute to the greatest achievement of our civilisation) the phenomenon of baldness seemed, during the last ten or twelve years, to show an alarming increase.

Barber As Savant

The statement was based, explained the artist, on personal observation and years' experience and he begged me to remember in quite a touching manner (I almost imagined an invisible tear rolling down his honest, perspiring face) that he characterised the tendency towards increased baldness as alarming not because he was afraid that all his clients would disappear with the disappearance of hair on their heads but because he really felt concerned at the tragic spectacle of universal and (alas) premature baldness. Life, he said, is getting much more difficult and people suffered from relative malnutrition. What did I expect?

I confess my barber depressed me and I actually walked down the pavement absorbed, in the occupation of studying the heads of passers-by visually in order to detect some empirical evidence of a threatened epidemic of baldness. As a matter of fact, I have made it my business for sometime past now to examine other peoples' heads in order to arrive at some kind of tentative conclusions about the actual situation "a propos" the prospects of baldness: and I confess my findings entirely confirm what my barber told me.

My barber, incidentally has long passed, at least in my admiring eyes, into the role of a 'savant' worthy of the honorary membership of the British Medical Association not, let me hasten to add, in operation of the science of heredity that establishes the bond of common ancestry between the man who cuts my hair and the man who cuts open my abdomen to cut off my second appendix but because the former anticipates the learned conclusions recorded with the authority of the solemnest of sciences by the Association.

Where Extremes Meet

You might of course wonder (who would not?) whether baldness was not a phenomenon more of hyper-nutrition than of malnutrition: in other words whether, it (baldness) is not rather vulgarised, if not proletarianised after the fashionable pattern of popular marxism when from the symbol of affluence and material ease it is reduced to the level of want. I protest, with a due amount of horror, that I am not a revolutionist, I do not even belong to the prolific race of what my friend (we will mention no names, with your indulgent permission) who had been once connected with the fabulous Comintern (not to be confounded with any particular theory of the great Dr. Wang) describes as 'cafe Communists.' But the fact remains that the man who eats too much is as much a (and even worse) victim of malnutrition as the man whom society starves. This is a bald fact of the law of recompense which is variously described as poetic irony and Nature's mode of stern justice.

The late Mr. R. K. Oka, a veteran educationist and scholar who died on Saturday last. He was a well-known personality at Dadar.

Which brings one to the aesthetic values of baldness. They are mostly social values. For, paradoxically enough, what to the scientific inquirer is presented as a picture (a clinico-pathological picture) of natural senility and when it occurs prematurely, a morbid and mildly diseased (the terminology, is scientifically inexact and I offer my apologies for it) condition, is actually extolled as a romanticised spectacle of the ornamental-decorative demanding our respect, worse, reverence and worship.

What The Bald Feet

We respect old age and those who attain it as certain African races (as I believe wisely) express their sentiment of this respect by feasting off them. But the respect demanded of us has its bounds: we would prefer showing respect to old age without aspiring to reach it. We merely make a virtue of the necessity. Baldness, then, is another asset of venerable old age—it is almost a distinguished asset because death does not always descend on a bald head. But men make a virtue of it with the typical human hypocrisy that underlies all behaviour when they profess to be reconciled to it. Can we not image the possessors of baldness turning the eye of envy towards the fortunates who carry their lusty growth of healthy hair on the head with the insolence of a challenge and secretly wishing they were rid of the crown of thorns that conferred on them the traditional status of superior wisdom and greater experience of life?

The existence of Dr. Voronoff and the publication of the innumerable advertisements of hair—restorers furnish sufficient justification for drawing such an only too natural inference about the emotional reactions of those on whom either age or heredity or neglect in the cultivation of a healthy growth on the scalp as part of the programme of general physical well-being thrusts baldness. They are even, according to newspaper reports, seeking to stick any required length of hair into the bald area and it is impossible not to withhold one's admiration for the optimists who, finding nature incorruptible, try to improve on her methods in such a remarkable artistic endeavour.

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"Chronicle" Crossword No. 1 Competition Results

Subject to a scrutiny the following entrants share the First and Runners-up Prizes respectively in "Chronicle" and "Sentinel" Crossword No. 1.

Rs. 2,000

To be equally divided amongst the following:

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6. R. M. SAJIM.
104/110, Tantanpura Street,
MANDVI.

7. MRS. A. KAMALABAI,
D/2, S. I. Building,
MATUNGA.

8. M. C. SHAH,
6, 7, Shanu Gali,
Swadeshi Market,
KALBADEVI.

9. MRS. M. C. SHAH,
6, 7, Shanu Gali,
Swadeshi Market,
KALBADEVI.

BOMBAY.

10. OLGA D'SYLVA,
Mogul House,
D'LISLE ROAD.

11. M. D. BULSARA,
Gosho Kabusi Kaisa,
HORNBY ROAD.

12. R. R. PATEL
Old Sitaram Building,
PRINCESS STREET.

13. C. L. MATTANI,
6, Bora Bazzar Street,
FORT.

14. G. K. JAYKER,
Dadajee Dhackjee & Co.,
VAD GADI.

15. M. KAPADIA,
381-A, KALBADEVI ROAD.

16. HIRABAI B. NAVALKER,
MOTIRAM BHUVAN,
BOMBAY 4.

AGRA.

17. W. MISQUITA,
159/B, Garden Road,
AGRA.

BETUL

18. R. M. BHALERAO,
C/o Mr. Bhalerao Pleader,
BETUL.

BULSAR.

19. B. D. DESAI (VAKIL),
Dhobiwad,
BULSAR.

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20. M. R. UMAR
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21. S. M. SAKDEO (PLEADER),
Victoria Road,
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DEOLALI.

22. OCHHAVLAL DAHYA-
BHAI MEHTA
Bhatia Sanatorium,
BLOCK NO. 8.

GADAG.

23. D. P. MENEZES,
C/o Asst. Station Master,
GADAG.

HYDERABAD, Dn.

24. MOHAMED ISMAIL,
Pather Gatti,
HYDERABAD (Dn.).

25. B. GURNADHA RAO,
Malakapet,
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26. D. K. BANDE
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27. JOHN M. D'SOUZA,
3, Mary Mansion,
Frere Road
KARACHI.

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28. K. L. RALIA RAM,
Golding Road,
LAHORE.

29. C. NATARAJAN,
Mahilal Street,
LAHORE.

MYSORE.

30. H. KRISHNA SWAMI,
1403, Krishna Murtypuram,
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NAINITAL.

31. M. L. SINHA.
Municipal Commissioner,
NAINI TAL.

POONA.

32. S. B. GUPTE (PLEADER),
Shukervar Peth,
POONA CITY.

SHIMOGA.

33. V. S. RAMACHANDRIAH,
Jubilee Fancy Stores,
SHIMOGA.

BANGALORE.

34. H. MAHABALIAH
No. 122 III Cross Road,
Shankarapura. BANGALORE.

Any competitor whose name is not in the above list may demand a scrutiny on payment of a scrutiny fee of Rs. 5/- provided the entry is known to such competitor to be identical with the solution published.

Scrutiny claims must reach our office by 6 p. m. on 4th June 1937.

Demands for scrutiny must be sent together with the Payment of fees under Registered and Insured Covers with a covering letter agreeing to abide by the Competition Manager's scrutiny result as final.

In the event of a scrutiny claim being substantiated the above mentioned distribution of the prize money will be readjusted accordingly.

Around Theatre & Film Land

"IT'S GREAT TO BE IN COLLEGE"

At The Regal

Half-back, laugh-backs, tune tacklers, co-ed cuties, Boola-Boola boys and Gridiron heroes clown on the campus, swing on the football field, dance on the side-lines and romance in the stands in "It's Great To Be In College" the uproarious Twentieth Century-Fox musical bootball hit that opened yesterday at Regal Theatre. Featuring a cast hand-picked for entertainment, including Stuart Erwin, Johnny Downe, Arline Judge, Betty Grable, Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, the Yacht Cub Boys, Didie Dunbar, Anthony Martin and Judy Garland, the film is a flip, fast football frolic, punctuated with torch tunes and highlighted with campus romances. Merrier than 'Thanks Million' and swingier than 'Sing Baby, Sing', 'It's Great to be in College' scores a smashing entertainment touchdown as it tells the hilarious story of a small backwood college, invited by mistake to play Boola-Boola in a big intersectional game. Through an error, Yipee university receives the invitation meant for another school in the state. Pop-eyed with amazement the coach, Jack Haley, and his wife, Patsy Kelly, hastily accept before the bid can be recalled. Aghast at their error, Boola-Boola immediately begging a mammoth publicity campaign extolling the prowess of the Yipee boys and their amazing adeptness at the forward pass. This gives Patsy an idea and she persuades Haley to use the school's basket-ball team, inter-collegiate champions in the backfield. Flipping the pigskin around in amazing manner, Yipee first demoralizes and then demolishes all of its opponents. Their wild climb to national fame is checked, however, when the fullback breaks his leg. After a riotous series of mirthful incidents, Yipee arrives at Boola-Boola for the big game, and ends in a tornado of mirth in one of the most boisterously funny and exciting football games ever played. Daryl F Zanuck selected David Butler to direct the film, with Bogart Rogers associate producer.

"It's Great To Be In College" at the Regal this week

"Crack-Up" at the Capitol this week.

"INSAF" COMING TO WEST END

(CONTRIBUTED)

Daryani Productions' latest picture "Insaf" will be released at the West End Cinema from May 29.

Mrs. Leela Chitnis whose work in "Dhuvan Dhar", "Chhaya" and Prabhat's "Beyond the Horizon" (in which she played the heroine) has put her among the front rank actresses now adds one more triumph to her career by her superb performance in "Insaf". She receives good support from Effendi, Majid and other favourites.

It is an intriguing story of a daring damsel who goes through a series of amazing exploits to avenge the death of her lover who falls a victim to the foul play perpetrated by the machinations of one who is interested in her from baser motives. The picture, which is directed by Mr. J. P. Advani, carries forward the tradition established by Messrs. Daryani Productions for giving quality entertainment by their previous pictures like "Sangdil Samaj". "Prem Murti' and others.

They have now ready on hand two more of their big hits scheduled as part of their current year's programme. These are "Bull Dog" and "Dukhiari" the former being a smashing thriller with a strong cast including Indurani, Yusuf Effendi, Majid and others.

Among others which are under production are "Sacrifice", based on Tagore's famous play and "Uspar" from the pen of Mr. K. S. Daryani who is well-known as the author of "Prem Pariksha", "Bharat-ki-Beti" and other popular screen stories. This noted writer, having now cast off the responsibilities of the Government post which hitherto fettered his energies, is now in a position to devote his undivided attention to the film business with the result that the productions, under his supervision, will gain in quality and entertainment value.

Arrangements are being made to book these pictures when they are ready, at some prominent cinemas in Bombay.

With a view to the proper and efficient exploitation of their films, Messrs. Daryani Productions have made the requisite arrangements with Messrs. Gvalani Brothers who have acquired the distribution rights of the pictures for the territories of Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces, Central India, Berar, Khandesh and Rajputana, "Bull Dog" having been acquired for world rights.

With their long experience of exhibitors in various territories and their present distributing organisation, Messrs. Gvalani Brothers may be expected to handle the exploitation of Daryani Productions on sound and efficient lines.

"JOURNEY'S END"

At The Imperial

(CONTRIBUTED)

"Journey's End" or "Jeewan Swapna," produced by the Sangeet Movietone, is highly admired and appreciated by all in the City of Bombay.

This picture is drawing crowded houses at the Imperial Cinema running in its second week.

You see here in "Journey's End" A Hussain at his best, with his emotional song hits. You will certainly fall in love with Sangeet's new finds. There is Miss Mehtab, the magnificent, Marutirao with his commendable portrayal of a difficult role.

Music conducted and supervised by the queen songstress Bal Jaddanbai certainly demands special note here

"THE PRESIDENT"

9th Week At The Krishna

(CONTRIBUTED.)

In spite of several new releases in the City of Bombay New Theatres' latest 'The President' is drawing crowded houses at the Krishna Talkies. Those who really love the art,—the art of cinema and music have voted this picture as the best production India has produced so far.

The character of the President is played by Kamlesh Kumari and Saigal as the designer is great. Together with, you see charming young artiste Kumari Leela Desai, Nawab, Deobala, Jagdeesh, B.A., and Bikram Kapur.

"CRACK-UP"

At The Capitol

A thrill-packed melodrama of flying aces, foreign spies and modern romance, "Crack-Up", the Twentieth-Century-Fox picoures opened yesterday at Capitol and is a pulse-quickening entertainment that keeps spectators on the edges of their seats, with its fast-action and suspense, right up to the exciting surprise climax. The story opens at the christening of a giant 'plane, designed to pioneer trans-Atlantic travel service. Ralph Morgan, builder of the 'plane: Brian Donlevy, famous ace who is to fly it; Thomas Beck, his co-pilot; and Peter Lorree, half mad cripple, mascot of the airport are present. Beck idolizes Donlevy, who is really the tool of a foreign spy ring. To excite Beck's sympathy he tells him that the manufacturer for whom Beck's sweetheart, Helen Wood, works has stolen the plans of a propellor which he invented. At Helen's office that night Beck steals the plans from her files without her knowledge and gives them to Donlevy, The same evening Morgan discovers that his wife loves his partner and with Donlevy and Beck hops off on a secret flight across the Atlantic. The plans are missed, Helen questioned and investigators realise at once they are on the 'plane. Lorree a stowaway, appears and says he is the foreign spy to whom Donlevy was to sell the plans. A dramatic radio message from Helen tells Beck the real truth and he savagely attacks Donlevy, with Lorree joining in the battle for the plans. The 'plane has crashed during the fight and is sinking rapidly. The final scenes provide a most unusual and thrilling climax to a picture loaded with thrills. The screen play was adapted by Charles Kenyon and Sam Mintz from an original story by John Goodrich, Samuel G. Engel was the associate producer and Malcolm St. Clair directed, Sidney Clare and Barry Akst wrote a special song called "Top Gallants".

"PRATIBHA" BOOKED

At The Majestic Cinema

(CONTRIBUTED)

A brilliant cast has been brought together on the Indian screen. Durga Khote's role in "Pratibha" excels all her previous performances. Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, the well-known songstress has played a small role in this picture and her songs, it is assured, will be on the lips of everybody. What significance attaches to the name of Mr. Keshavrao Date and Nanasaheb Phatak is well-known to the lovers of Maharashtra stage. They have come close together in this picture in the roles of 'Prasad' and 'Rajkavi' respectively. Master Sham the wonder boy sings very nicely. Vishnupant Aundhkar of 'Savkari Pash' fame has also played a small role in the picture 'Pratibha'. Moreover all this brilliant cast is under the able direction of Mr. Baburao Painter.

"Pratibha" is a story adopted from the novel 'Hridayachi Shreemanti" by Narayan Hari Apte, the well-known writer of Maharashtra. The story is very powerful and the dialogues are poetic. The music is composed by Govindrao Tembe and tunes given by him to the songs sung by Mrs. Durga Khote. The picture is full of natural atmosphere, gorgeous settings and art. "Pratibha" will be released from 29th May at Majestic.

About Studios And Stars

NEW THEATRES

Studio Notes

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"Anath Asram": The remaining Sets are under construction and the shootings therein will commence by the end of this week. Meantime Hem Chunder is busy rehearsing his artistes for the final sequences. Hem Chunder is extremely happy over Najam's performances. New Theatres have appreciated talent once again by giving Najam the leading role in a big picture. Apart from Najam's histrionic gifts—this handsome hero has won the praise and admiration of his director and colleagues. Uma and Najam—as it seems now—will prove to be a 'royal pair' of the Indian screen.

* * *

'Mukti': Director Barua is busy preparing his interior Sets and shooting will commence in full speed as soon as the Sets are ready.

* * *

"Bidyapati": Director Devaki Bose has finished the exterior scenes of the 'Spring Festivity' of 'Bidyapati' on the location. The whole team, including the technicians and the artistes, worked throughout the week, under the glare of the scorching sun, with commendable patience.

Cameraman Yusuf Mulji is reported to have shot the scenes very effectively, including some of the 'beauty spots' from rare angles. The audiographist and the music-director also did their best to fit the music in the proper place and order. Mention must be made of the remarkable scene, on the river-bed where girls were shown plying the decorated boat, occasionally singing in chorus, in full accompaniment to the music so ingeniously applied.

This week's programme includes the taking of the exteriors of the night-scenes in the studios. Here, in a moon-lit bower, takes place the first romantic meeting of 'Rani Lachmi', with poet 'Bidyapati'. Chhaya Devi, the well-known society-artiste, will interpret the highly emotional role of 'Rani Lachmi' in both the versions of 'Bidyapati', while the role of the 'king', in Bengali and Hindi will be played by Durgadas Banerjee and Prithviraj respectively.

THE CINE AMATEURS AND MOTION PICTURE SOCIETY

Aims And Objects Explained

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We appreciate the space which your newspaper has given to the cine amateur organisation in your issue of May 2 and the resulting publicity, which is what is needed at this stage. Lest, however, your contributor Mr. Vakil should cause misconceptions to arise with regard to the reason for the Group's association with the Motion Picture Society, I should be glad if you could spare space for an explanation.

As one of the conveners of the inaugural public meeting, I should like to take this opportunity of stating publicly that the initial idea came from a few amateurs whom I approached, and not from the Motion Picture Society or from any group of professionals. In other words, we amateurs felt and still feel the need for a live organisation of this kind, and the Motion Picture Society very kindly offered to co-operate by lending their organisation and headquarters. It seems to me that amateurs have little to lose and everything to gain by accepting this offer and the Society's constitution will be so framed as to be thoroughly democratic and in the annual meeting in January or later on if the members feel they wish to stand entirely on their own, or even to exclude professionals the majority will have power to do so if they think fit. How, therefore, can amateurs be "crushed" or "sandwiched"?

With regard to professionals and dealers, I would like to point out that many a professional cine man is a keen amateur in substandard size. There is nothing to prevent him from taking up 8. 9 or 16 mm. cinema photography as a hobby and professionalism in India amongst cine people is practically confined. I believe, to the standard size with which the amateurs are not concerned. I feel that if the society is to ask professional people and those in the trade to give their time and energies to helping amateurs to shoot better films, it would be very ungracious of them to exclude such professionals. etc., from the society. It is difficult to see how professionals can "exploit" or "crush" the amateurs who are willing to learn from them.

The ideal is, of course, an all amateur society, but it is to be doubted whether this is possible in Bombay at the present time. If there were in India a number of well organised amateur cine clubs and if amateurs had by this means advanced their standard of cinema photography, then the ideal mentioned might have been possible. Perhaps it will be later on? For the moment the Society needs support and public sympathy so that it can get going—always the hardest period in the life of any such organisation.

Personally I like the concluding note of Mr. Vakil's well-reasoned notes and I should like to assure him that if public support can be given to such a society of amateurs and if the members themselves can make it a live organisation and only the members themselves can do this and not the Motion Picture Society—then they will naturally be keen to render service to India in the manner suggested. The society, within a year or two, should be able to build up a first-class library of sub-standard film dealing with educational subjects for use in India; they should also be able to encourage their members to begin to shoot such subjects dealing with Bombay and Indian life. But these things cannot be hurried, and those who know something of the standard of amateur work in India generally realise only too well what a lot of preliminary spade work has to be done.—Yours, etc.,

S. JEPSON.

Bombay, May 4.

"PUJARIN"

5th Week At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED)

If you are interested in Sarat Babu's stories which are, of course famous all over India, then, go and see New Theatres' "Pujarin"—at the Roxy Talkies—This film is the whole book of Sarat Babu originally called "Deu Paona" is translated most wonderfully on the silver screen.

You see Saigal, playing Jivanand Chowdhury—the tyrannical Zamindar. You see Chandrabati as the "Pujarin"—supported by Pahari Sanyal, Rajkumari, Nawab, Jagdeesh, B.A., Kidar, etc.

Musical score is worthnoting. Some melodies by Timirbaran demand special mention. Go and see "Pujarin" at the Roxy.

CHIRANJEEVI

(From A Correspondent.)

Sunday the 16th May, 1937 was a red letter day in the history of Dharwar City. The Karnatak Talkies, Ltd., of this city have, with great labour of love and much expenditure, produced their first jewel picture, "Chiranjeevi" and the Vijaya Talkie house witnessed the opening of the picture. Rajadhyaksha, Esq., District and Sessions Judge performed the very happy ceremony of releasing the picture for public show, before a full house which was full with guests.

It is the first limited company in the Karnataka to have released a picture and the picture also is the first in quality. There have been several Kannada pictures, but the critic and fad even, will easily pass it for the first picture of the Karnataka and is tempted to compare it with the pictures like Thukaram. The fact that first day of the film has broken all the past records at Dharwar is very significant and it is expected that such would be the experience of every exhibitor wherever the picture goes.

The picture is good in every respect. The original mythological story has been recast to be the vehicle of message of Ancient India that there is nothing too great to achieve by Tapas. Ringing round mainly on the character of Marudvati, it goes from point to point showing how irritation egged on by friendly advice matures into materially good results. Discriminatingly wise direction has brought out the best in every artist without making either the story or the interest therein suffer in the least. The judicious use of music has brightened the effect of the picture.

Clear and beautiful photography and eminently sound sound-recording and introduction of impressive landscape scenery are some of the outstanding features of the picture. None will hesitate to congratulate the producers of the maiden effort which augurs well and opens up the high road of success for future films of their company.

"A Tale of Yesterday"—Srimati Khali and Zebunnisa to be released soon in Bombay.

Kumari Leela Chitnis and Gope in "Inse" to be shown at the West-End

Strikers To Be Starved?

LAHORE, May 22.

An unofficial report says that hearing the decision of the strikers to stay in the workshop till Monday their relatives and friends came with food for them but were not allowed to deliver the same. Till midnight negotiations with the authorities on the question of delivering the food proved fruitless.

The police force outside the workshop had been increased when some Labour leaders addressed a meeting consisting mostly of the relatives of the strikers.—United Press.

10,000 WORKERS On Stay-In Strike

LAHORE: May 21.

Nearly 10,000 workers of the Loco and Carriage Shops of the N.-W. R. at Moghalpura, have been resorting to a novel form of "stay-in-strike" since this evening in order to enforce their demand that the Id holiday should be observed on Sunday, May 23 and not May 24, as announced by the authorities.

Preventive measures were immediately taken and a lorry-load of Armed Police is now on the scene. Labour leaders also hurried to the spot, but have not been allowed to enter the shops.

Mr. M. A. Khan and Mr. Fazlilahi Qurran, Labour Leaders, told the Press that the decision to resort to a strike was taken at a meeting of workers this afternoon during the lunch interval.

They added taht the workmen were fighting for what individually was a matter of a few annas, which the workman's wage for one day. The workers had sent to the authorities an authoritative declaration from four Anjumans that Sunday was the real "Id" day.

The strikers, the leaders said were determined to stay-in till Monday, on which day they wanted to work defying hunger.

The Works Superintendent, interviewed by the "Associated Press" said taht the authorities had not received notice of the stay-in strike. His computation was that about 6,000 men were involved. He denied the rumour that the authorities had cut off the water supply to the men inside the works.

A visit to the works showed that the men were remaining peacefully on the premises. All the gates and doors to the works are closed and guarded.

About 75 policemen armed with rifles and lathis and a number of European officers are present on the scene.

No communication whatsoever is allowed with the strikers.—A. P.

STRIKE FIZZLES OUT?

LAHORE, May 22.

The stay in strike at Moghulpura Railway Workshops appears to be fizzling out.

After a brief conference between officials including the Agent of the Railway and the Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, the stay in strikers were warned that all remaining in works after ten o'clock on Friday night would not be permitted to work on Tuesday when the shops re-opened and that they would not get work tickets on that day. Workmen disregarded the notice for a few hours but all the loco strikers left the shops unconditionally shortly after midnight.

DESPERATE BID FOR FREEDOM

SUKKUR, May 19.

A desperate bid for liberty was made by a notorious convict, while being escorted from Rohri Court to the Sukkur Jail. The police had to resort to firing, but the clever convict plunged into a river and kept himself secure by making a deep dive.

The police then turned to the fishermen for succour, who after a chase in two country crafts succeeded in capturing the culprit.—United Press.

RELIGIOUS AUTHORITIES QUOTED

LAHORE, May 21.

In a written representation submitted by the workers to the Agent pointing out that the original day fixed for Idmilad celebrations, according to the appearance of the moon, is Sunday and not Monday, they have enclosed certificates from recognised Muslim associations in Lahore like Anjuman Himayat Islam, Punjab Anjuman Islamia, Lahore and Anjuman Farzandan Tawheed testifying to the fact that Sunday instead of Monday should be declared as a holiday.

Meals were distributed among the strikers by their Union.—United Press.

HINDI MONTHLY TO FURNISH SECURITY

LAHORE, May 21.

Security of Rs. 1,000 has been demanded by the District Magistrate, Lahore, for the publication of a Hindi monthly named "Kaumudi". The amount is to be deposited within ten day.

It may be stated here that the declaration for the publication of the paper under the name "Swadesh" was filed on January 5, but the authorities asked the Editor to change the name of his paper.—United Press.

Hindi-Urdu Controversy To Forefront Again

The Hindi-Urdu controversy which arose some time back and even necessitated correspondence between Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Syed Mahmud, again came to the forefront.

In a letter addressed to Dr. Ashraf, Babu Purshottamdas Tandon, a prominent member of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, has clarified the position to the satisfaction of the Muslims who wanted to arrive at an understanding in this regard.—United Press.

Four Girls Kidnapped At Frontier

BANNU, May 21.

The four girls kidnapped by raiders at Ummar Tattarkhel village were daughters of a Hindu widow.

Raiders are also reported to have burnt a couple of houses.

The enemy at Lashkar is said to be increasing

Pratap Mill, Amalner

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The attention of the Pratap Mill authorities has been drawn to the paragraphs on page 32 of your issue of Sunday edition, dated 9th instant under the caption "Coronation Levy from Amalner Workers." The contents of the said paragraph are utterly false. In fact, no contribution was ever sought from the workers of the Pratap Mills and not a pie was, as a matter of fact, recovered from them. As such, the question of enforcing compulsory contribution and obtaining Government favouritism at the cost of the workers does not at all arise. The allegation of compulsory contribution from the workers, has no foundation in fact, falls to the ground along with the sinister inferences drawn by the correspondent. The allegations of pressure and extortion and prospective victimisation are wholly baseless, and appear to be the outcome either of recklessness or of malice or of both.

The correspondent has, by his false unwarranted and reckless imputations made an attempt to lower the Limited Company and its authorities in the estimation of the public and appears to have done so maliciously. Such false publication, instead of doing any good to the cause of workers, whom your correspondent pretends to serve, may tend to defeat its purpose and be responsible for artificial agitation between the employer and the employed. It should be the sacred duty of the mofussil workers to maintain harmonious relations between them and any attempt to bloster up false sympathy from the workers by doing violence to truth deserves to be deprecated and put down ruthlessly.—Yours, etc.

MANAGER,
Pratap S. W. & M. Company.
Amalner, May 18.

A WORD OF ADVICE

Unfortunately, owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with every conceivable claim, especially for Lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily becoming more and more difficult for laymen to make the correct choice and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm

We, therefore, beg to inform the public that Okasa is the only Gland-Hormon Tonic used in all civilized countries of the world, proof and statistics for which can be given whenever required. Okasa enjoys world-wide reputation for its prompt and sure efficacy in the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness and Rundown Conditions of Health. Okasa has withstood the test of time and fulfilled all expectations of the public and the medical profession during a period of over ten years. Okasa is the only preparation which has obtained highest awards at all International Medical Exhibitions, viz: "Grand Prix" with Gold Medals, Paris, 1926; "Cross of Merit" with Gold Medals, Florence (Italy), 1929; "Diploma of Distinction" with Gold Medals,

In the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patents, an imitation of this product is impossible. Do not, therefore, make experiments by using unreliable, cheap and unknown preparations offered to you in imitation of this world famous preparation. We request you to use Okasa just for two weeks. The results will be beyond expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than ever before.

Sole Manufacturers,

Hormo-Pharma Ltd.,

London|Berlin|Paris|New York

One Water Closet For 55 Inmates

Appalling Housing Conditions In City

Mr. F. M. Pinto, Secretary, 'A' Ward (Fort) Tenants' Committee has issued the following statement:—

Much has been said and yet much more can be said in respect of the grievances of tenants But what useful purpose will it serve if the big noise created should end where it started.

If one gives a surprise visit to localities like the Maruti Lane, Police Court Lane, Mangesh Shenoi Street, etc. in the Fort area, not to speak of the congested localities like the Bora Bazar Street, Bazargate, Mody Street and at Colaba Koli Wada and Colaba Bazar, one will be surprised at claims to pre-eminence on the part of the Bombay Municipality being the 'Urbs Prima in Indis'.

The refuse that is carelessly thrown and collected and the poisonous stench emanating therefrom. are features too shocking for the claim to stand. But the misery and destitution have left the inmates no other choice, but to groan and drag on a miserable life in these dark. dreary dungeons. miserable surroundings

Accommodation

From my study of the situation, it is evident that about 95 per cent of the people live in one room tenements. with six to eight persons crowded in a room measuring about 25 to 35 square yards. For every eight rooms, accounting for about 55 inmates, there is not more than one W.C. and one feeble water tap, supplying small quantities of water at irritatingly late intervals. The pipes are so arranged that the opening of the tap a tenant on the lower floors, deprives water to the tenants on the upper floors.

Will such poor water supply, no proper facilities are made for washing the clothes and for taking bath and in some buildings, in the absence of doors and shutters to the bath rooms, bathing problem for females becomes extremely difficult. In many of the W.C.'s the flushes do not work—their filthy condition making a veritable hell out of this 'paradise.'

All common passages and gullies are strewn with refuse and dirt, and the fowl smell causes thereby, is simply unbearable. Many of the buildings are dark, unairy and stuffy and as he one-roomed hovels, standing in long dilapidated rows, have neither windows nor chimneys, the buildings are turned smoky.

Provision of lights in the passages, on the stair-cases near water-taps, baths and W.C.'s are not made. Some of the buildings are without a touch of white-wash for years together and a few are of corrugated iron sheets. The tenants, at times, are subjected to mischief and molestation by undesirable elements but this is all, because the buildings do not have a porter.

This is tragic story of the buildings occupied by the middle and lower strata of society, and a struggle with determination will be the panacea of all these ills. Before we contemplate any other course, we place before the Municipality and before the landlords the following demands:

Reduction of 50 per cent rents not exceeding Rs. 50 p.m., provision of one tap for every tenement, Provision of one W.C. for two tenements, with proper cleaning arrangements, Provision of one bath room for every two tenements, Provision of lights in the passages, on the stair-cases, near water-taps, baths and W.C.'s. Provision of Chimneys for the buildings, Proper arrangements for cleaning the buildings and removal of the refuse.

Pressure Must Be Brought On Corporators

Mutton Strikers Want Public Support

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Mutton-Dealers strike has entered the fourth day of its existence.

Attention of the members of the Mutton Dealers' Union is at present concentrated on the test case which they are fighting out in the Esplanade Court before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The Majlis-a-amlia which met last evening arrived at some decisions in camera which will have a far reaching effect on the duration of the strike. They do not wish to divulge the decision in view of the case which comes up in the afternoon.

A look round the markets does not indicate any unusual stocks of fish lying there.

The news of the arrival of large consignments of fish from Karachi to Bombay is to be discounted for there can be no consignment sufficient to meet Bombay's demand now.

However it is a fact that a particular type of fish which is being always imported into Bombay, has gained a relative importance at the time.

A few enterprising Restaurant keepers are said to be procuring supplies of meat from the moffusil.

As far as the negotiations with the beef-dealers are concerned there seems to be a spoke in the wheel somewhere.

Though the mutton-dealers are organised on a proper economic basis, the beef-dealers are understood to be still in the grip of communalists.

The virus of communal poison is again at work and a subtle arguments that the strike should be continued against such a Municipality is being advanced from the communal quarters.

They do not want to hasten the settlement by joining the strikers and forcing the issue.

The fanatical argument of non-co-operation with anything where the Municipality is concerned is being advanced. There's a double-edged sword.

However the Union forces are at work and hope to bring them in erelong.

Mr Jhabwala, the strike leader is of the opinion that the public should bring pressure upon their representatives in the Corporation to move in the matter.

That the citizens should if necessary even organise a public meeting to impress the authorities concerned of the hardships the city is being put to as a result of the present attitude is the view held by him.

The Standing Committee which is due to meet on Monday next has this duty before it.

However, at present the issue before the Union is their test case and they will be assembling in large numbers at the Esplanade Court this afternoon.

The reported purveying of meat by the military to hotels in the city is causing a flutter amnog the strikers who regard it as an unfair attempt at strike breaking on the part of the authorities.

Mr. Dharamsi Khairaj has been re-elected member of the Kalyan Municipality at the by-election ordered as the result of his disqualification.

Indo-British Trade Negotiations

Liaquat Ali Khan, Non-Official Adviser Leaves For England

The trade negotiations between Britain and India as well as between Britain and Burma, which will take place in London shortly, are attracting a number of visitors to England. Members of official and non-official delegations and the several advisers to these delegations will form a goodly contingent.

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, one of the non-official advisers, sailed by the mail boat on Saturday. He said that the negotiations were intended to arrive at an agreement to replace the Ottawa Pact. He would not comment himself either on the Ottawa Agreement or the agreement that they hoped to arrive at hereafter. "I hope the next agreement would be more equitable than the last," was the only statement he was prepared to make.

On a like mission sails Mr. U. Ba Maung, an elected member of the Burma Senate (Upper House). He too is going in connection with the trade negotiation between Burma and England.

Dr. Thein Maung, the Minister of Industries and Commerce, who is the leader of the Burmese delegation, left for England a week before.

Among the other passengers going by the mail boat S.S. "Narkunda" which left on Saturday are the Thakur Saheb of Bidwal and Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla, ex-Advocate General of Bombay.

Commission's Warning To Candidates

The Public Service Commission intimate that any attempt to influence the Secretary or a member of the Commission regarding any appointment will be considered a disqualification of the candidate concerned, and in respect of other matters referred to the Commission by Government or other authority may entail serious consequences to the person concerned.

There is no objection to testimonials being given to accompany applications for appointment, but they should be in general terms only and should not be addressed personally to the Secretary or any member of the Commission.

News of a grave tragedy involving a loss of eight human lives as a sequel to severe thunder storm which passed over the District of Mymensingh in East Bengal last Wednesday afternoon has reached here.—United Press.

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Shia-Sunni Riot Still Raging

Curfew Order Fails To Control Crowds In Lucknow

LUCKNOW: May 21.

The latest report received from the affected areas of the City shows that there is no sign of abatement of the trouble.

Incendiarism is reported from two places where furniture shops were broken open and set fire to. A fire brigade rushed to the spots and with the help of Police pickets succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

Despite the curfew order crowds of the Shias and the Sunnis are reported to have assembled at Maqbara and Molvigunj where the trouble had extended since evening. The City Magistrate rushed to patrol there and dispersed the assemblies

The latest report states that two more wounded persons died in hospital and three Shias including one three-year-old child who were members of one family, were attacked by a mob and mercilessly killed. Thus the number of persons killed totals 7 so far. Till the time of wiring (midnight) 140 persons have been wounded.

Leaders of both communities are issuing appeals to respective members to co-operate in creating friendly feelings and restoring peace and order in the city.

Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta, President of the City Congress Committee has also issued an appeal to the Muslim Community to restore calm and peace.—United Press.

SEC. 144 IN SHIKARPUR

KARACHI, May 22.

Following the Hindu-Muslim clash yesterday in Shikarpur resulting in the death of one Hindu and injuries to several, the District Magistrate, Shikarpur, has promulgated an order under section 144 Cr. P. C., banning of carrying of arms by the people and assembly of more than five persons, etc.

The promulgation of the order had its desired effect. The night passed off peacefully without any further trouble. Armed guards are still patrolling the streets. Business houses and market places resumed their usual activity and people are moving about freely.

Leading Hindus and Muslims have formed a Board of conciliation and are trying hard to bring about cordial relationship between the two communities.

A mass meeting of the Muslims of Shikarpur held last night was addressed by several leaders and assured them that suitable action would be taken against the culprits responsible for the sacrilege on Koran.

A deputation of Shikarpur residents in Karachi waited upon the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Sind and the Chief Secretary, who informed them assuring that Government would strive their utmost to restore peace and curb the mischief with a stern hand.—United Press.

THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?
THIS OR THAT?

WAIT AND SEE
FOR YOURSELF
ANNOUNCEMENT
IN NEXT SUNDAY'S
BOMBAY CHRONICLE
OF OUR NEW COMPETITION

LUCKNOW RIOT SITUATION WORSENS

45 Persons With Lathis Arrested

LUCKNOW, May 22.

The Deputy Commissioner has issued the following communique:—

"The situation in Saadtaganj and Chowk Police circles Lucknow City took a turn for the worse early in the afternoon on Friday. About 3 p.m. reports of a dozen stray assaults had reached the Police station and an enquiry at the hospital showed that 15 cases had just arrived. Thereupon, special patrols were organised to comb the lanes wherein these recent assaults had taken place.

During the course of these raids covering an extensive area from 4-30 p.m. until 7-15 p.m. some 45 persons, who had been taking part in these assaults and were armed with lathis in some cases with cutting instruments were arrested. Carrying lathis and other weapons and Assembly of more than five Muslims in any public place had been prohibited earlier in the day.

At 3-30 p.m. the Curfew Order was promulgated throughout the affected area. After the patrolling and the arrests described above the rioting ceased by sunset. Curfew Order has been observed throughout the affected area. The only incident of non-observance being the setting fire to two shops in Victoria Street area in the evening. No definite report has been received to indicate whether or not these fires cate whether or not these fires

A QUIET NIGHT.

The City was perfectly quiet throughout the whole night, but unfortunately at 6-30 a.m. This morning a minor assault took place in Patanala Gali followed at 8 a.m. by a serious affray in which several persons were injured in Katraabutarab Khan.

The Police on patrol were quickly on the scene and reinforcement were immediately sent and some 15 arrests made. With the deaths of the two injured persons at the King George's Hospital last night and two murders which took place in Saadatganj area yesterday afternoon, the total number of ascertained deaths is four while the persons injured are estimated at 90.—A. P.

10 KILLED AND 100 INJURED

LUCKNOW, May 22.

Serious affray took place at Katraabutarab Khan between Shias and Sunnis this morning as a result of which several were injured. Stray assaults continue.

Latest casualty figures unofficially ascertained are ten killed, bodies of some of whom have not been traced and more than hundred injured.—A. P.

PROMISING CRICKETER DEAD

"It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of a promising young Advocate in the person of Mr. Gulab Mohan Dalaya who expired on the 18th Instant after suffering for more than a fortnight from that fell disease Typhoid.

Mr. Dalaya belonged to the Yadav (Ahir) Community and was born on the 10th Nov. 1909. He was a Student of the Wilson High School, and graduated from the St. Xavier's College in the year 1933. He took his Degree of LL.B. in 1936 and had started his practice recently.

Mr. Dalaya was a Cricketer of

a very good promise and distinction. He played for his School in the various Shield Tournaments and had the unique honour of being the recipient of the "Savage Medal."

He also played for the St. Xavier's College and had established record ofr having scored 218 runs —not out—in an Innings, during the Shield Matches.

Mr. Dalaya was a man of very fine qualities, possessing a genial temperament and was known for his cheerful disposition and kind heartedness. He always shirked the limelight and was very modest in his bearing. He was in fact a perfect and an all round Sportsman. He had a very large circle of friends amongst all communities and was popularly known as "Gulab" to all his friends.

He leaves behind an aged mother, young widow and a son two years old.

DERBY CALL-OVER

Eleven To Two Betting On Le Ksar

LONDON: May 21.

The following is the latest Derby Callover:

11 to 2 Le Ksar;
13 to 2 Perifox;
100 to 12 Cash Book taken and offered;
9 to 1 Solfo offered, 10 to 1 taken;
13 to 1 Goya II.;
17 to 1 Le Grand Duc;
18 to 1 Midday Sun;
22 to 1 Pascal;
25 to 1 The Hour (Renardo), taken and offered;
25 to 1 Fairford offered, 28 to 1 taken;
33 to 1 Full Sail, taken and offered;
66 to 1 Snowfall (Inglefield), offered, 100 to 1 taken.—Reuter.

RAILWAY BOARD TO MEET FEDERATION

Mudie's Report On Trade Unionism On Agenda

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA: May 22.

It is understood, invitations have been issued to the Railwaymen's Federation for meeting the Railway Board early in July.

Details of the agenda will be settled later.

In the meantime, there is good deal of speculation at Simla regarding the effect of the Mudie Report on Railway Trade Unionism when it is published next week.

I am afraid, I have been too optimistic in my previous anticipation that whatever may be Mr. Mudie's strictures on the B.N.R. Union, and his recommendations may pave way for its recognition. It now looks as if the report far from throwing oil on troubled waters, may lead to acute controversy and strain the relations further as it is stated to go definitely against the Labour Union point of view.

Two facts, however, emerge clearly out of the situation: In the interests of Labour, it is absolutely necessary that Railway Labour should be freed from the control of the Railway Board and included in the portfolio of Industries and Labour Department. Secondly, enquiries of this nature should be entrusted to an independent committee or a judicial tribunal and not to any officer, who is subordinate to the Railway Board.

CRUSHED BENEATH MASONRY

Tragic Sequel To Gale Havoc

CALCUTTA, May 22.

A grim aftermath of Thursday's storm, when for half an hour the City was lashed by a 67 mile an hour gale, was revealed to-day when a horrified workman removing the debris of a wall which had collapsed in the storm, came upon the corpse of a man crushed beneath the masonry.

The body was later identified as that of a Tindel of the Signal Department of the East Bengal Railway named Perera. It is surmised that he was caught by the storm on his way home and sheltered against the wall.—A.P.

Madras Chief Justice To Be Turf Club Secretary?

MADRAS, May 20.

Sir Owen Beasely's connection with Madras will not cease with his retirement from the position of Chief Justice of the Madras High Court.

It is strongly rumoured that he will occupy a prominent place in the Race Club, Guindy, and that he is expected to return to Madras before the next racing season. It is likely that he will be appointed Secretary of the Race Club when the present Secretary retires. The post carries a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

Sir Owen Beasely's son is employed in one of the leading European firms in Madras.

Four Persons Sentenced To Death

CHITTAGONG: May 21.

Four Mahomedans were sentenced to death and the fifth man to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Chittagong, on charges of murder and kidnapping for murder in connection with the death of Mr. Jogendralal Das, a Pleader of Satkania Court.

It is alleged that one of the accused took the deceased out of his village home on the evening of Jan. 3 last on the plea of an urgent piece of business and the other accused, who had personal enmity with the deceased, murdered him near a mosque. On the following day the deceased's headless body was recovered by the Police from an island in the Sangoo river, where it was interred.—United Press.

CORRUPTION IN PUBLIC SERVICE

Sind Govt. Plans To Eradicate It

KARACHI, May 22.

The Associated Press understands that the Sind Government is inviting a conference on the 3rd of June to consider ways and means for eradicating the evil of corruption in Public Service, popularly known as "Rasai", "Lopo" and "Chher."

The Conference will be presided over by the Chief Minister and attended by the other ministers and by 12 members of the legislature representing various parties besides heads of Government Departments including those of the P.W.D., Revenue and Police Departments.—A. P.

7 PASSENGERS DROWNED?

Country Craft Capsizes In Fierce Gale

CALCUTTA, May 22.

While the City workers were returning home last Thursday evening, cowered under the blast of the fiercest gale in years, the passengers and crew of a country boat fought for their lives at the head of the Bay, as their craft shuddered under the impact of terrific squall's and rising waves and finally capsized.

Little is yet known of the tragedy, but, at Noakhali, 7 persons who took their passage on the boat, are reported missing. How many were in the boat, when it capsized, has so far not been ascertained.—A.P.

To Safeguard Indian Interests In Burma

SIMLA, May 22.

With her separation from India, Burma has become an overseas question to be dealt with by the Department of Education, Health and Lands of the Government of India.

It is likely an agent may be appointed to look after the Indian interests there.—United Press.

FRIGHTENED BY 'FRONTIER DAY' APPEAL

Maha Sabha Leader's Appeal To Govt. To Stop Demonstrations

NEW DELHI, May 22.

"It is my duty to warn Congress-Hindus against the consequences of dividing Hindus into two armed camps of pro-Frontier and anti-Frontier-day observers", says Mr. Ganpatrai, Honorary Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha in a rejoinder to Mr. Kripalani's appeal for a joint demonstration by Muslims and Congressmen on May 23 in connection with the observance of Frontier Day. He appeals to all Nationalist-minded Hindus to muster strong in all provinces and if Muhammedans, with the help of "Communist" Congressmen take out demonstration procession and hold meetings they (Hindus) should also do the same as a counter demonstration and condemn therein the lawlessness of the Frontier tribesmen. Hindus should also pass resolutions supporting the Government Frontier policy as, unless they do so they will not only encourage Tribesmen in their acts of lawlessness but also weaken the hands of Government in dealing with the tribesmen and leaving Hindus altogether at their mercy.

Mr. Ganapatrai also appeals to Government to stop all such demonstrative processions by Muslims with the help of "Communist" Congressmen so that these demonstrations may not provoke Hindus to counter demonstrations and disturb the peace of the country at this critical juncture.—A. P.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE TO CONGRESS DEMAND

Dr. Subbaroyan On Present Deadlock

TIRUCHENGODE, May 16.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan has issued the following statement:—

Mahatmaji has now explained exactly where the Congress stands with regard to the assurance clause passed by the All-India Congress Committee in March last at Delhi. After Lord Zetland's speech the difference no doubt may appear small to the spectators, but as our leader Mr. Rajagopalachari has taken the trouble to explain it is indeed fundamental. The Working Committee resolution at Allahabad as explained by Mahatmaji implies that the Governors should make it clear that they would dismiss their ministers when they decide to take action against their advice. This really means that there should be provincial autonomy as understood in the Dominion constitutions.

GOVERNOR AS CROWN

Lord Zetland himself has said that once a ministry is appointed the whole field of provincial administration passes into their hands. If that is a fact then it stands to reason that the Governor should take the place of the Crown in England or the Governors in the various Self-governing Dominions; in my view if provincial autonomy is a reality the Governor should stand to his ministers in the provinces in the same relation as the King stands to his ministers in Great Britain. Therefore it follows that if action is to be taken against the advice of the Ministers then there should be no ministry and the Governor should either take power under Section 93 of the Government of India Act or appeal to the electorate.

SHAM OR REALITY?

As I conceive responsible Government I feel there is no halfway house to the Congress demand of the dismissal of Ministers. There is not much use our Moderate friends advising the Congress to do this or that as long as Governors take the attitude that Lord Brabourne has taken in Bombay. The next move really lies with the Government and whether the new Government of India Act is a reality or as a sham depends on the action the Government take during the next few weeks.—A.P.

SUBHAS STILL FAR BELOW NORMAL HEALTH

DALHOUSIE: May 22.

Dr. N. R. Dharmvir, the medical adviser of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, has issued the following bulletin regarding Mr. Bose's health:-

"Mr. Subhas Bose had a quiet and pleasant journey from Lahore on the night of the 11th inst. reaching Dalhousie the next morning, and has shown some improvement in his general health. His temperature is normal and he is being allowed to take short walks now. Being treated for anaemia and congestion of the liver, which was causing some dyspeptic symptom, he has not gained in weight and is far below normal health.

"However, there is no cause for anxiety. I believe, if given complete rest and care for a sufficiently long time, he should become fit to resume his normal activities."—United Press.

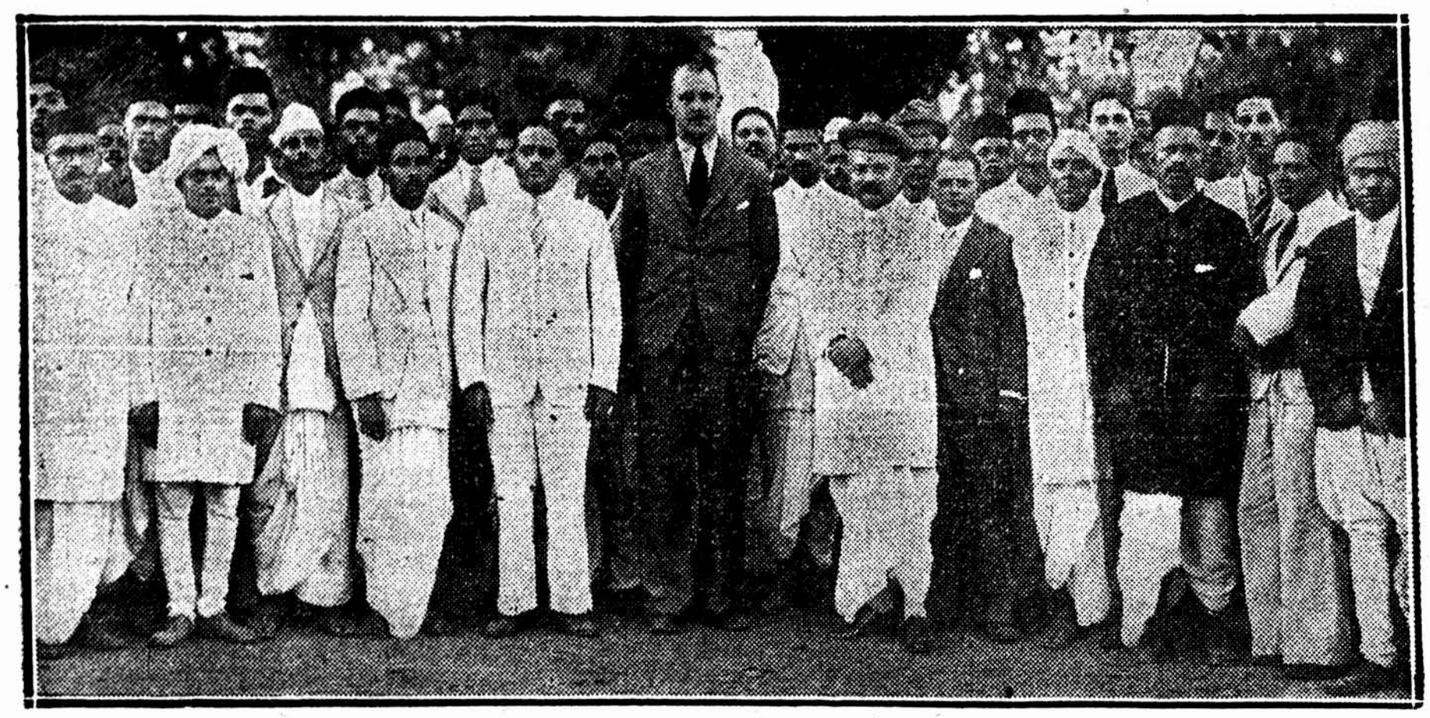
TASTELESS, ODOURLESS, COLOURLESS & PURE.

CONSULTED

Doctors, chemists, neighbours, grandmothers, children and everybody.

ALL SAY that "SWA... medicinal castor oil has no rival.

Product of SWASTIK OIL MILLS, Ltd., BOMBAY.



Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Collector of Bombay City and Suburbs, visited Dahisar again last week in connection with the river-bund project. Photo shows him (centre) with Mr. Y. R. Tawde, President of the Village Panchayet, Dahisar, on his right and Mr. Shantaram Patil, Chairman of the School Board, Andheri, on his left.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS

Abdication Of The King-Maker

By N. J.

The Coronation of King George VI is over, and the Captains and the Kings have departed from the Imperial metropolis. But King-maker Baldwin yet remains as firm as ever in the Prime Minister's chair in No 10 Downing Street. Nor is there any indication as to when he intends to make way for his successor,—it is, of course, generally presumed that Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be the next Premier. Mr. Baldwin is naturally very touchy and sore on this point. He resents dictation, and had it not been for the pressure put upon him by Conservative back—benchers, he would have certainly carried his burdens like an Atlas till the end of the present Parliament at any rate. Barkis is willing! He feels that his judgment is yet sound, and his mind as vigorous as ever, though his physical capacities are not what they were. He has promised to make his exit in his own time, and none dare hustle him. But when?—many of us would like to know. Does he want to take a ceremonial farewell when Parliament assembles again at the end of this month, or has he already said his swan-song, when he made his famous appeal for industrial peace on the floor of the House some days ago? Personally I feel that the abdication of 'the King-maker of the century' deserves to be duly celebrated with special ritual in Westminster Abbey, under the guidance of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Bishop Blunt will, of course, be second-in-command of the ceremonies!

* * *

Natural Transition

Immediately after his abdication, Mr. Baldwin will have an Earldom conferred upon him. His elevation to the Upper House will, however, be in the nature of a natural transition. For both by temperament and upbringing Mr. Baldwin is mere adopted to the leisurely proceeding of the aristocratic House of Lords, than to the rough and tumble of the plebian House of Commons. He has managed to keep himself firmly in the saddle of a spirited horse so long, thanks to the loyalty of the Conservative cohorts behind him. But he will obviously be more at ease in the calm and dignified atmosphere of the Upper Chamber. He will certainly not feel that "he has gone to a rather conservative place, as Lord Haldane dryly remarked on his translation. Nor will he have any cause to lament like Disraeli who after three months of existence as the Earl of Beaconsfield, observed that he felt "like one dead, and in the Elysian fields." Still more trenchant was the comment of a certain Labour Peer, who must remain nameless, who complained to Mr. J. H. Thomas, "Oh, Jim, this is a hell of a place!" One has no doubt whatever that the new Earl of Bewdley will find this 'hell of a place' quite to his liking.

* * *

Baldwin And Garbo

What would Mr. Baldwin do after his retirement from Westminster? Would he finally betake himself to his beloved Worcestershire and lead the quiet life of a country squire, contentedly smoking his pipe and benignantly looking after his pigs? Or would he play the role of an elder-most statesman, and become super-oracle of the Tories? It is unthinkable that a man who has lived in the limelight so long should ever efface himself completely from public life. And in this connection a most opposite suggestion is made that Mr. Baldwin would make an admirable screen figure. Those of us who have seen the occasional news reels in which the Premier has been featured can testify to the screen success of Mr. Baldwin. He is shy neither of the camera nor of the mike, unlike many other public figures. A high film authority certifies that "Mr. Baldwin puts his stuff over with convincing mastery and with the technique of an accomplished screen actor." Why should not Mr. Baldwin, then try Elstree or Hollywood, and oblige his many film fans? As a confrere remarked, "After all, a film in which Mr. Baldwin were found playing opposite the equally incomparable Garbo would almost justify that overworked adjective 'colossal'?

* * *

High Tribute

It is one of the paradoxes of public life that Mrs. Baldwin should never have shared the limelight with her famous husband She is quite, retiring and shuns all publicity. One has very rarely come across a topical news paragraph about her. Of course as the hostess of No. 10 Downing Street, she has her own responsible duties to discharge, and evidently she is a lady of great tact and charm of manners. Mrs. Baldwin, indeed, reminds one of that other great wife of a British Premier—Mrs. Gladstone. One can almost say that Mrs. Baldwin has consciously modelled her life upon that of her famous predecessor. It is said that Mr. Gladstone had made it a rule from the very beginning of his political career to tell his wife all his political secrets. And only once did she commit a 'faux pas.' The story goes that while two of his ministers were dining at Carlton House Terrace, something was mentioned the details of which were known only to the Cabinet. Mrs. Gladstone made a comment which revealed her knowledge, and received a reproachful glance. After dinner she immediately went to the drawing room and scribbled a note of apology to her husband, who at once scribbled back, "you can do no wrong; never mention it again." A similar high tribute was publicly paid by Mr. Baldwin to his wife, when he declared that he had yet to know that an official secret has been divulged by a woman, though he has known cases of leakage through "men who should have known better."

* * *

Forlorn Figure

The loneliest and most tragic figure in the House of Commons after the transaction of Mr. Baldwin will, of course be, Mr. Ramsay, Macdonald,—unless he too decides to follow the good example and go "up" as the Earl of Lossiemonth. There is something grotesquely pathetic about the friendship between two such entirely different types as Stanley Baldwin and Ramsay Macdonald. Necessity, however, makes strange bed fellows, and nothing can be stranger than the so-called National Government of Britain. Ramsay, of course, was the senior partner of the firm, but the senior partner soon became also the sleeping partner, and the entire direction of affairs passed into the hands of the adroit Baldwin. And now good old Stanley himself will go away, and who so forlorn as his faithful protege?

Starved To Submission

Lahore Stay-inStrike Fizzles Out

LAHORE, May 22.

The stay-in strike in the Mughalpura workshops has completely fizzled out, all the strikers, both of the loco. and carriage shops, having gradually vacated the premises by one this afternoon.

The strikers remained without food all this time as the relatives bringing food for them were not allowed to deliver the food.

Last night, police were posted inside the shops to prevent sabotage.—A. P.

AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE

LAHORE, May 22.

The Agent, N.-W. Railway, in the course of a communique regarding the stay-in strike, after contradicting an unauthorised version, says that the railway policy is to grant seventeen paid holidays in the course of a year. When one of these festivals falls on "dies non," the practice is for the subsequent day to be declared a paid holiday.

After explaining how 60 per cent. of the workmen in the Loco Shop and eighty-five per cent. in the Carriage Shop failed to vacate the premises on the evening of May 21, the communique states: "About 8 p.m., the Railway authorities decided that the staff be given upto 10 p.m., to leave the workshops and to inform them that those who failed to leave by that time, would not be allowed to take their tickets for the next working day, that is, Tuesday, May 25. About 540 men of the Loco Shops had left by that time, and, soon after mid-night, all had gone.

In view of the circumstances explained below, this, delay is considered to be a very small matter. More than 1,000 men left the Carriage Shops by midnight and, other small parties, during the night. Between 10-15 and 10-45, this morning, over 2,000 went home, and, soon after, at 11 o'clock, the remaining departed. Apart from the efforts of the agitators, outside the shops, opposing the attempts of men to leave, there was no rowdyism or disturbance worth noting. It is common knowledge that most men were only too anxious to go home, and that the delay in leaving, after the warning, was due to the pressure of the agitators and fear of intimidation.—A. P.

IF BIHAR GOES TO POLLS AGAIN

Congress Party Leader Expects A Bigger Majority

RANCHI, May 22.

According to a report received here Mr. Shree Krishna Singh, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bihar Assembly with Mr. Ramnarain Singh and Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay are touring the province and addressing public meeting at different centres.

In an interview Mr. Shree Krishna Singh stated that he had undertaken the tour throughout the province for explaining to the people the implications of the present constitutional fight and strengthening the Congress organisation. He was not expecting dissolution of the Assembly but was getting prepared for the probability of a fresh election. Even in a fresh election, if it should come, he hoped 108 Congress members would be returned in the place of the present 98.—A. P.

ROUND-UP OF BANNU TRIBESMEN

Seven Killed And 21 Wounded In Sniping During Last Week

SIMLA, May 22.

A "communique" issued about the Waziristan situation states that a round-up of Bizan Khel and Sperkai Wazir tribesmen of Bannu District was carried out on the 20th May, in connection with a raid on flocks which occurred in the vicinity of Bizan Khel last month. Fifty men of each tribe were apprehended.

On the night of 20th and 21st May, the Bannu Brigade was slightly sniped. An attack was made during the night on the Camp "piquet" at Dosalli, two Indian other ranks being wounded.

The casualties between the 11th and 18th May were as follows:

Wounded.—Twenty-one.

Killed.—Seven, namely.

Naiks.—Autar Singh and Abdul Ghani.

Sepoys.—Qadirshah, Hamid Khan and Timber.

Riflemen.—Til Bahadur Gurung and Dhansingh Thapa.

Since the advance to Sham Plain, the troops have been hard at road-making, over a difficult stretch in the country in Sremela Algad.

The health of the troops had been excellent all through.—United Press.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Discussion On Far East Problems

LONDON, May 22.

A small meeting of the Heads of Delegations preceded the full meeting of the Imperial Conference at Downing Street to-day. The utmost secrecy was again maintained regarding the small meeting, but it is believed that the discussion was not limited to one topic as previously suggested, but covered a number of urgent matters which will be Mr. Eden's special care during his forthcoming visit to Geneva.

No authoritative information is forthcoming, but there is good reason to believe that both the recognition of Abyssinia by the League and the position in Spain were included in the topics discused.

DELEGATES MEETING.

To-day's meeting of the principal delegates lasted nearly two hours. A communique subsequently issued stated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain presided. Mr. Eden spoke briefly on some subjects raised at yesterday's meeting and the discussion was continued by Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Savage, General Hertzog and Lord Zetland.

The meeting then passed to the consideration of the situation in the Far East, on which Mr. Eden opened a discussion which will be continued on Mr. Eden's return from Geneva.

The meeting then adjourned until Monday at 3 p.m.—Reuter.

ITALO-HUNGARIAN TALKS

BUDAPEST, May 22.

A communique with reference to the Italian visit says that Count Ciano and the Hungarian Premier and Foreign Ministers' conversations on the Central European political and economic questions were marked by a full accord of views and they confirmed the mutual desire to continue unchanged the present lines of policy.—Reuter.

Speed Limit In Suburbs To Be Enforced From June 1

NOT MORE THAN 20 MILES AN HOUR

The District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District Bandra, writes:—

In view of the ever increasing number of motor accidents on the Bombay Suburban District Roads, for some time past I have been considering what can be done to reduce them.

The following measures have been tried:—

Roundabouts, pedestrian refuges at cross roads, signal light, preventing action against cattle tresspassing on roads, prosecution of cyclists without lights, destruction of stray dogs, prosecution of motorists for dangerous driving, introduction of white clothing for the traffic police, their traffic signalling efficiency increased and the road authorities have been asked to widen their roads wherever practical. In spite of these efforts accidents increase steadily. I am, therefore, driven to the most drastic action covered by the law as it stands at present and that is to insist that Rule 20 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules 1915 is obeyed. The rule reads as follows:—

SPEED LIMITS.

"20. (1) No motor vehicle shall be driven at a greater speed than twenty miles an hour within the limits of any Municipality or Cantonment to which this sub-rule may be applied by the orders of Government.

(2) In such places as the District Magistrate may think necessary he may indicate by means of notice boards that motor drivers shall not allow the speed to exceed six miles an our or such higher rate as may be shown on the bord.

(3) Cancelled.

(4) The speed at which a heavy motor vehicle is driven on any public road shall not exceed eight miles an hour:

Provided that:—

(a) if the weight of the motor vehicle unladen exceeds three tons, or

(b) if the registered axle weight of any axle exceeds six tons, or

(c) if a trailer is attached to the heavy motor vehicle, save as hereinafter provided,

the speed shall not exceed five miles an hour.

Provided that:—

If the heavy motor vehicle has all its wheels fitted with pneumatic tires or with tires of a soft or elastic material and does not draw a trailer or draws a trailer which is so constructed and by partial super-imposition attached to the heavy motor car that at all times the weight upon the rear axle of the heavy motor car shalll exceed the weight upon the axle of the trailer and which trailer has not more than two wheels in contact with the ground, such wheels being fitted with pneumatic tyres or with tyres made of a soft or elastic material the speed at which the heavy motor vehicle may be driven on any public road shall not exceed—

(a) twelve miles an hour where the registered axle weight of any axle does not exceed six tons;

(b) eight miles an hour where such registered axle weight exceeds six tons:

Provided also that a heavy motor vehicle licensed to carry passengers may be driven at a speed not exceeding 20 miles per hour.

Vide Government notification 567/2 dated 10-11-1926 as amended by notification 1232/3 dated 5-8-1932 and notification 1232/3 dated 21-1-1937 the provisions of sub-rule (1) apply to the limits of Bandra, Juhu, Vile-Parle, Kurla and Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipalities. This in effect means that from the North end of the Mahim Causeway upto Nallah Bridge No. 44 just at mil 6/5 on the Ghodbunder Road (from mile 0/0 to mile 6/5) and from mile 9/1 to mile 14 on the main Thana road the speed of all motor vehicles is limited to 20 miles per hour.

As an experiment this rule will be enforced from the 1st June.

Speed traps will, therefore, be introduced from that date so that persons who exceed the limit will be likely to find prosecution lodged against them.

It is only fair that the public should be warned beforehand of the action contemplated and I request that you publish this letter in your paper and ask the public to co-operate with the police.

At the end of three months the position can be reviewed to see if the speed limit rule is worth permanently enforcing.

LONDON BUS STRIKE

Bevin's Peace Move

LONDON, May 22.

The London bus strike has now lasted three weeks. As an outcome of the meetings between the Central Bus Committee and Mr. Bevin, the latter has convened a meeting of the Executive Council of the Transport Workers' Union for to-morrow morning. The Central Bus Committee will meet later in the day. The whole outlook is rather problematical and anything may happen to-morrow in connection with the protracted dispute.—Reuter.

COASTAL SHIPPING TALKS GO ON

SIMLA, May 22.

Mr. Yonezawa, Consul-General for Japan, who was to have returned to Calcutta to-day, has decided to stay in Simla, for another week, in order to continue talks with the Government of India, on the subject of Coastal Shipping, about which it is believed no final decision has been taken on either side.

Mr. Yonezawa has cabled to his Government for further instructions.—A.P.

OPPOSITION TO SIND MINISTERS

Congress M. L. A.'s Invitations To United Party

KARACHI, May 2

A noteworthy feature of the forthcoming conference at Kandiaro on May 29 and 30, convened by the Sind Assembly Congress Party, to chalk out their programme in the Legislature, will be the participation of representatives of the Sind United Party, with a view to finding out how far they can combine with the Congress members in the Assembly, to constitute a joint constitutional opposition to the Ministerialist Party.

Sir Abdullah Haroon, Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Mr. G. M. Syed, Mr. Mohamed Usman Sumro, Syed Khair Khan and Syed Mohamed Ali Shah are expected to attend the conference on behalf of the United Party.—United Press.

PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' CONFERENCE

A largely attended meeting of the private motor-drivers was held recently in Jinnah Hall. Com. R. A. Khedgikar, M.L.A., was in the chair.

Com. Khedgikar explained in detail the scheme of starting the credit co-operative society so as to give monetary help to the members who may be in need of a loan. The scheme was approved of by the Managing Committee and the General Body unanimously decided to start the society immediately.

The Union has given legal help to the members to the extent of Rs. 400 and besides about Rs. 30 as medical aid. The Union is preparing a scheme for the unemployed drivers. It has opened a new office at Lalgiri Mansion, Gamdevi Road.

TENSION IN PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, May 22.

A tense situation prevails here in connection with the Raghunath Temple demolition order. The Hindus are bent upon preventing demolition, while a section of the Sikhs are urging that demolition should take place.

Processions of Hindu ladies singing hymns and collecting subscriptions have become a daily feature of the agitation. It is understood that the Hindus have formed a Satyagraha Committee, and have drawn up a definite plan of action, including the appointment of a succession of "dictators".

Singing parties observe vigils throughout the night in the temple, while ladies in particular are showing great zeal in offering Satyagraha. Meetings and counter-meetings are being held in a surcharged atmosphere.

Deputations of both sides have waited on the authorities concerned, and Punjab and All-India Leaders have been asked by telegraph to endeavour to effect an amicable settlement.

The "Daily Prabhat" of Peshawar, in an editorial, appeals to the better minds of both communities to secure an honourable settlement in the larger interest of the province and, declaring that the situation is already grave enough, appeals to H. E. Sir George Cunningham to intervene.

Last evening an imminent clash was averted by timely police intervention, and excitement is still running high.—A.P.

COMMUNAL TROUBLE IN SHIKARPUR

Stringent Police Precautions

KARACHI, May 22.

Stringent police precautions continue at Shikarpur, where communal trouble flared up yesterday, resulting in one Hindu being killed and two injured, on rumours that some pages of the Quoran in a mosque had been burnt by unknown intruders.

Some Hindu housenolders are supplementing the services of the police by engaging up-country "bhayyas" to protect their property. Small groups of Muslims were observed loitering in the town during the day, but nothing untoward has occurred.

This afternoon, a dispute between a Hindu fruitseller and a Muslim youth at the Hazarigate culminated, it is alleged, in the former being fatally stabbed. The outrage, however, was not connected with the communal tension in the city.

The Chief Minister and other officials are keeping in close touch with the local authority.—A. P.

SHIKARPUR QUIET

KARACHI, May 22.

The promulgation of an order under Section 144, Cr. P. C. lastnight had salutary effect at Shikarpur where no further incidents occurred during the night.

According to reports received at the Secretariat this morning normal conditions have been restored in the town which is being guarded by the police.—A. P.

NEW YORK COTTON 12 POINTS UP

Bullion Unchanged But Wheat Strong

Bombay, May 22

On Saturday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton opened firm and advanced further on foreign buying due to the better technical position.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver were unchanged.

WHEAT STRONG

Wheat ruled strong on good buying orders. Jute and rubber ruled quiet.

WALL STREET STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, May 22	
Previous closing	12.65
To-day's opening	12.70
Difference	plus 05
To-day's closing	12.77
Difference	plus 12

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, May 22	
Previous closing	7.06
To-day's opening	closed
Difference	closed
To-day's closing	closed.
Difference	closed

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May	Rs. 235-4
July Apgust	Rs. 239-8
New April May	Rs. 244-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, May 22

New York cotton showed some steadiness following improved outside cables but local interests were rather hesitant following favourable weather reports with the result that movements were narrow and business small.

Trading opened in October option at 12.70 i.e. 5 points higher than previous closing. The market later became somewhat stagnant with very little trading but the technical position was better and prices tended to rise to 12.71. Later however, the market rose further on speculative and foreign buying and the session closed with October at 12.77 with a rise of 12 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 22

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.93/12.90) 12.80/12.79
October (12.85/12.84) 12.71/12.70
December (12.83/12.82) 12.71/12.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 22

American October (7.09) closed
American December (7.12) closed
Egyptian March (10.40) closed.
Egyptian May (10.55) closed.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 22

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 237 and Rs. 239-12. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 239-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 22

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 3/4) 1-2 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/2) 2-2 1/2

JUTE

New Crop May June (£23 sellers) £22 3/8 paid and buyers
Dunlop May (£25 1/2 sellers) £25 1/2 sellers.
Lightning May (£24 sellers) £24 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (10 3/8 buyers) 10 5/16 value
Forward July September (10 9/16 paid and value) 10 1/2 paid and value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 3/4 sellers) £14 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata May June (£13 3/16 sellers) £13 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 3/16) £14 1/8 sellers.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 22	
Previous closing	4.94 1/8
To-day's opening	4.94 3/16
To-day's closing	4.94 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 22	
Previous closing	4.94.17
To-day's opening	4.94.10
To-day's closing	4.94.15

FRANC RATE

London, May 22	
Previous closing	110.81
To-day's opening	110.84
To-day's closing	110.84

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 22

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.94.10 and gradually rose to 4.94.17. The market however was quiet with fluctuations confined to a narrow groove.

Franc opened at 110.84 and improved little to 110.79 on some buying pressure.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/28
Paris on Bombay (8.364) 8.370
New York on Bombay (37.31) 37.30
London on Milan (93.89) 93.90
Berlin on Bombay (0.93) 0.93
London on Shanghai (1-2 17/32) 1-2 17/32
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£252 3/4 buyers £253 1/4 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£24 5/8 buyers £24 3//4 sellers. Steady) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£64 to £66) closed
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, May 22

The following cable information was received from London to night.

"Speculators sold. Business small. Market quiet."

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 22

Liverpool wheat opened July at 113 1/4, October 109 1/4. The market ruled steady on somewhat better demand but later some hedge selling was in evidence and prices declined fractionally but the reaction was not long maintained.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 22

Chicago market prices were not received to-day.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937.

Bombay, May 22	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 7 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 7 6
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 7 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8 7 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	8 7 3

May delivery was quoted 0-2-6 lower.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Ample Money In Circulation

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 22

Never before in British history has there been so much money in circulation on the money market. The latest bank of England weekly return reveals that notes in circulation amount to the remarkable total of 481 million sterling. The Coronation, Whitsun holidays and expanding trade all assisted in establishing this new record, which was only previously closely approached in 1920.

Wall Street opened firm.

LONDON SILVER

	London, May 22 Previous closing Prices	To-day's Prices.
Spot	20 5/16d.	20 3/8d.
Forward	20 7/16d.	20 7/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, May 22

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-6) £7-0-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 22 10 p.m.	
Silver ready	52 13 0
Silver 1st settlement	52 13 0
Silver 2nd settlement	53 0 0
Gold ready	34 10 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 9 9
Gold 2nd settlement	34 7 9
Sovereigns	22 3 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 22	
Wheat May	5 11 9
Wheat September	5 11 9
Linseed May	8 5 0
Linseed September	8 7 3

The tone was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 22

To-day's opening rates were as follows:

General Motor (dol 56 5/8) dol 56 1/8
N Copper Mining (dol 52 7/8) dol 53 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 99 1/4) dol 98 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 134 1/4) dol 134 1/4

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, May 22

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 95-9-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	95 2 0
Highest	95 2 0
Highest	95 9 0
Lowest	95 2 0
Closing	95 9 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 22

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, May 22

Liverpool wheat May delivery closed at 117 3/8 as against the previous closing rate at 115 3/4.

JUTES UNCHANGED

Calcutta Share Market Report

CALCUTTA, May 22

Jutes were unchanged at about yesterday's prices.

Coals generally ruled easier. Teas were dull.

In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel and Burma ruled steady, while others disclosed very little importance. Government securities were active and steady. Following were the closing quotations:

Government securities: Three and a half per cent Government paper 95/5.

Bank: Reserve Bank 126

Railway: Fatwah Islampur Railway 86.

Coals: Burrakur 15/8, South Karanpura 6/9

Cotton: New Victoria ord 1/3

Jutes: Howrah 54/6 ex div; Birla 19/8 ex div; Kamarhatty 540; Presidency 4/8

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 11/10, Consolidated Tin 7/1; Indian Copper 3/5; Rhodesia Copper 2/15; Frank Ross 5/8; Indian Galvanizing 18/10; Indian Iron and Steel 45/12 ex div ex rights; Kumardhubi Engineering Ord 4; Kumar Dhubi Engineering pref 87/ British India Corporation ord 3/12; Calcutta Ice 7/11; Gold Storage Annas 12 discount; Titaghur Paper Defd 10/4; Mathurapore Zemindary 1.

Sugars: Champran 19; Dyer Meakin Brewery 44.—A. P.

BULGARIA DEFIES PEACE TREATIES

"Forbidden" Armament Parade At Sofia

SOFIA (By Mail).

New regimental colours with the letter "B" (Boris) embroidered on the standards were presented during the St. George's day parade here in which tanks and aeroplanes, forbidden to Bulgaria under the peace treaties, appeared for the first time.

Princess Eudoxia, sister of the King, was responsible for the working of the letter "B" on each of the standards.

The new colours were presented by King Boris to regiments which had not hitherto possessed them, including engineers, artillery and tanks.

Later, King Boris took the salute at the march past which was led by colour parties carrying the old flags which will now be placed in the military museum.

As the engineers signals section passed the King, a lorry containing some hundred carrier pigeons were released, carrying messages to generals commanding garrisons in all parts of Bulgaria.

UNIQUE PARADE

General Loukoff, the Bulgarian War Minister, stated before the parade that it would be "unique" in Bulgaria's history. It would show the high state of efficiency to which Bulgaria's military forces and modern equipment have now been brought.

It has also been suggested that the parade would be used as an opportunity to make an official statement of Bulgaria's claim to full equality in armaments, despite the peace treaties—a claim which will no longer be strongly disputed, it is believed here, by any of Bulgaria's neighbours.

According to a further statement by General Loukoff, King Boris will make a general inspection of the army in the autumn.—Reuter.

ECHO OF POONA LATHI CHARGE

Petition To Governor For Enquiry

POONA, May 22.

A petition signed by over 1,000 citizens of Poona, including merchants, doctors, pleaders and members of all communities, has been it is understood, fowarded to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, requesting His Excellency to order an inquiry into the alleged assault by a Poona sergeant on Mr. Popatlal Shah, leader of the Jain community.

A Congress leader, a member of the Municipality and the Secretary of the Poona Peace Committee, during the Sonya-Maruti Satyagraha.

It is alleged that on May 7 when Mr. Shah was sitting inside a shop he was dragged out and assualted. Following a complaint before the City Magistrate, a Departmental enquiry is being held in this connection.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 22.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 236/8 for Broach July/August delivery and declined to Rs. 235/4 on scattered selling. Later on market advanced to Rs. 237 on active short covering. Liverpool market was closed. Our market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach A/M	233	0	0
Broach J/A	237	0	0
New Broach A/M	241	8	0
Oomra May	226	12	0
Oomra July	226	4	0
New Oomra D/J	220	8	0
Bengal May	197	0	0
Bengal July	196	8	0
New Bengal D/J	183	8	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, May 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.		204	201	198	195
Punjab		204	201	198	195
Oomra No. 3	236	233	230	227	
C. P. No. 1	249	246	243	240	
C. P. No.2	240	237	234	231	
Broach No. 2		239	237	234	231
Punjab-Ame.		247	245	242	239
Surat		298	296	293	290
Rajpipla		293	291	288	285
Navsari		308	306	303	300

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 22

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh		204,321
Central India	646	324,675
Barsi and Nagar	228	170,011
Hyderabad Gaorani	68	98,144
Berar	770	557,672
Central Provinces	87	112,454
Total Oomras	1,799	1,467,277
Dholera	482	109,862
N W Provinces		9,463
Rajputana	221	86,604
Sind Punjab	497	320,654
Broach	1,390	323,169
Coompta and Dharwar	615	49,328
Westerns Northerns	212	33,143
Cocoanada		141
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	11,200
Persian		14
American		11,437
Egyptian and African	2.008	315,032
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	7,525	2,737,346

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Eastern: Generally fair.
Central: Gererally fair.
Western: Cloudy and cooler.

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th May

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	2,991	408,111
Japan and China	3,100	1,161,237
Coast Ports		27,550
Up-country by Rail		211,584
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		60,743
Total	6,091	1,869,225

LONDON METALS

London, May 21.

Copper	£58	15	0
Spelter	£24	2	6
Lead	£24	10	0
Tin	£251	5	0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, May 22

Standard copper cash buyers	£61-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£59-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£66-0-0
Bombay market quotations—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 42-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 58 8 0
Tone: Steady.	

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, May 21.

SAKELS—	
May	17.83 plus 8
July	18.31 —3
November	19.11 plus 3
January	19.33 plus 5
March	19.23 plus 5
ASHMOUNI—	
June	17.25
August	16.38 plus 01
October	15.12 plus 10
December	15.03 plus 11
February	15.01 plus 11
GIZA—	
July	18.38 —07
November	17.46 plus 03

Selling Pressure In Tata Powers

Steels Steady; Mills And Cements Easy

BOMBAY: May 22.

The local market opened to-day steady, but on short covering the market advanced. Later on general realizing brought the market down. There was brisk business and the market grinded round the present levels.

There was more selling pressure in Tata Power shares, and prices declined considerably.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,645 and advanced to Rs. 1,680 on short covering, but at this level there was heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 1,655.

Tata Steel Ordinary shares were done up at Rs. 355.

There was heavy selling pressure in Hydro-Electric Section and Tata Powers after opening at Rs. 1,487 declined to Rs. 1,465.

Mills and Cement Sections were easy, Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 910.

Bombay Burmas remained steady.

The new settlement will commence from the 25th inst.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY: May 22.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	296	4
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	910	0
100 CENTURY	187	8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3) XD	277	8
100 COLABA (nil)	181	4
100 Coorla	107	8
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	375	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-6	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	135	0
100 GOKAK	203	12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100 Indore	51	4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	82	8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	311	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570	0
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	1,100	0
250 Model	56	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	118	12
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	237	8
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	51	0
100 Phoenix (10)	312	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	77	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs 50)	2,300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	90	10
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5-0) XD	245	0
100 Swan (nil)	103	12
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1300	0
1000 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	109	8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	33	14
500 Imperial	1535	0
125-500 I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	375	0
50-100 Indian (Rs. 2-8)	137	0
100 Reserve Bank	129	4
6 Union (As. 4)	5	11
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	164	0
10 BUNDI (As. 10)	39	12
100 Coimbatore (Rs 10)	221	4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 4)	132	8
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	515	0
10 Katni Def (Rs 83-8-9)	2322	8
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	380	0
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	297	8
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	29	4
100 SHAHABAD (As. 14)	498	12
70 United	165	0
INSURANCE		
80-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1035	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	43	4
20 Mercantile	55	0
200 Oriental (125)	5500	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	10
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	170	0
1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1667	8
10 Ajmer (Rs. 4)	14	0
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	151	14
100 Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	4
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs 6)	208	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	179	6
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 22-8)	1462	8
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	910	0
100 C. Province	96	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	93	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	8
100 Pachora Jamner	97	0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 22.

Century (191/4) 187 188 187
Bom. Dyeing (910) 902 901 910 908 910
Kohinoor (313/2) 311 310 311
Central India (277/8) 275 278 277
New Great (240) 235 238 237
Simplex (91/14) 92 90/10
Swadeshi (246/14) 246 245
Bundi (40) 40 39/12
I. Cement (521/4) 517 512 517 515 516 515
Punjab (29/4) 29/4
Shahabad (501/4) 500 501 498/12
Andhra (1670) 1660 1665 1667
Tata Hydro (180/5) 180 179/6
Tata Power (1490) 1487 1465 1475 1467 1462
Tram. Ord. (151/14) 151/14 152/3
T. Steel Dfd. (1665) 1645 1660 1655 1685 1660 1680 1660 1672 1650 1655
T. Steel Ord. (353) 353 355 354 358 355 358 354 355
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (177/6) 177
Bellapur (170) 168
B. Steam (282/8) 282 281
B. Burma (715) 707 702 721 720 730 727 733 726 727

500 Tapti Valley	768	12
MININGS.		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	64	4
30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 7-8)	1655	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 6)	355	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) XD	313	12
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	168	12
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 16)	281	4
125 B. BURMA (Rs 12-9)	727	8
50 Do Conty (Rs 6)	236	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5	15 3
50 B TELEPHONE (Re 1-8)	116	0
9 Burma Crop (As. 8)	11	9
2sh. Indian Copper	3	6
10 Indian I and Steel XD	46	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	135	0
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	0
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	610	0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	530	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	616	8
15 Scindia	27	10
30 PREMIER CON.	90	12
25 Tata Oil (nil)	27	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1510	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7 p.c Bom Tram (TF)	82	4
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	530	0
7 p.c Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	15	0
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	104	8
6 1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	150	0
7½ p.c Tata Power	1515	0
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177	0
7 p.c Vishnu	692	8
DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	0
6 p.c Andhra Valley	110	0
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c Sholapur	80	12
6 p.c Tata Hydro	110	0

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, May 21

May	dol 1.28 1/4
July	dol 1.20 5/8
September	dol 1.19

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 22.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100
3 per cent 1951/54 101/2
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 95/8
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/10
3 per cent U P Bonds 97
5 per cent 1939/44 105/6
5 per cent 1940/43 108/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/14

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 119/6.
4 per cent 1953/63 111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117
5 per cent 1954 129
6 per cent K P T 1956 129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95 for the next settlement the rates improved to Rs. 95/6 cash is quoting 3 annas higher. The opening of the 14th June settlement and shortage of scrips imparted strength.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, May 22.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 271 1/4
Bank's selling T T 269 1/4
Bank's buying T T 267 1/4
PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T 829
Bank's buying T T 844
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2 (1/8 lower from July.)
Bank's buying T T 77
AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 83
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81 1/8
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4
BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.94 1/8 21st instant.
Japan/London 1/2 22nd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 22nd instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 22nd instant
Java/London 8.96 1/2 22nd instant.
London/Paris 110.81 21st instant.
London/Belgium 29.30 5/8 21st instant.
London/Switzerland 21.50 1/4 21st instant
London/Berlin 12.29 3/4 21st instant.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 21st instant.
London/New York 4.94.17 21st instant
London/Amsterdam 8.98 5/8 21st instant.
London/Italy 93.90 21st instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 20th instant.
Gold £7-0-6 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 20 5/16 20th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/8 21st instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 20th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 7/16 21st instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 20th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 20th instant
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 21st instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady

AHMEDABAD SHARE BAZAR

Ahmedabad, May 22

The following are the closing quotations of to-day's share bazar:

Ashok	367
Aryoday Spinning	212-8
Calico	551-4
Jubili	177-8
Marsdan	75
Motilal Hirabhai	53-12
Moncgram	53-2

Sport From All Quarters

DERBY SPECULATION

M. Alary's Le Ksar Beaten In French Two Thousand Guineas

The defeat of the French candidate, Le Ksar, for the Derby in the race for the Two Thousand Guineas on the other side of the Channel gives a new turn to speculation on the result of the great English classic.

M. E. de St. Alary, the owner of Le Ksar, which won the English Two Thousand Guineas by four lengths was confident of winning both the French Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby with his colt this year.

Offer of £50,000 Refused

M. Alary recently refused an offer of £50,000, by a British sportsman, for Le Ksar.

Now it will be surprising if the French colt wins the Epsom classic next month, in view of his defeat on Monday and the fact that the Aga Khan's Le Grand Due, has both speed and staying power and none of Le Ksar's nervousness.

In the meanwhile another English candidate, Ferifox, which won the Hastings Stakes in convincing style, but was absent from the English Two Thousand, is expected to make a grand effort to annex the Derby.

EMPIRE GAMES 1938

England, Wales, Ceylon And N. Z. Enter

England, Wales, Ceylon and New Zealand have so far accepted the invitation to compete at the Empire Games at Sydney, during Australia's 150th anniversary celebrations, next year. England's team of 50 will include several champions, while New Zealand's will be the largest that has ever left the Dominion, says Austral News. The organisers are building an Empire village on the huge Agricultural showground to house the competitors.

ISLINGTON CORINTHIAN'S FOOTBALL TEAM

"I. F. A. Cannot Be Blamed If The Visit Does Not Take Place"

The projected tour to India of the Islington Corinthians Football team came up again for consideration before the Indian Football Association Council meeting last night.

Brigadier Majendie, President of the Army Sports Control Board, who is interesting himself in the formation of the All-India Football Federation, has informed the I. F. A. that he considers the arrangements for the tour should properly be the responsibility of the All-India Football Federation, which, he hoped, would be formed in the near future. He considers it undesirable that the I. F. A. should commit itself in the matter until the situation regarding the A.-I. F. F. was more definite.

The I. F. A. Council decided to forward a copy of Brigadier Majendie's letter to the Islington Corinthians so as to show them that the I. F. A. cannot be blamed if the visit does not take place.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, of Chicago, known as a fight enthusiast (left), and James Braddock, world's heavyweight champion, shown in conversation in the Mayor's office in Chicago in connection with the James Braddock-Joe Louis fight.

White Ball And Smaller Stumps

Cricket Reformers' Suggestions To Make The Game "Brighter"

Cricket reformers are busy again. They have their own ideas of how to make the game of Cricket more "Brighter."

A white ball, a black sight-screen, wicket reduced in height and good width are some of them:—

Advocates of a white ball argue that there is no particular reason for using a red one.

Spectators, they say, would welcome it, because its flight could be made easily followed from the boundary.

It is also claimed that the spin-bowler's cunning would be better appreciated by those watching from a distance.

More drastic are the suggestions of Capt. W. A. Powell, of the R.A.F. Staff College, Andover.

Cricket, he declares, has declined in popularity because it can no longer compete, either as a pastime or as a spectacle, with the shorter, brighter, and more decisive recreations.

The defects of country cricket he summarises under three headings:—

(1) Matches are too long for players and spectators.

(2) Rate of scoring, even on the best wickets, is often slow to th point of exasperation.

(3) There are too many unfinished matches, and more days would probably aggravate the evil of lack of enterprise.

He suggests that free scoring would be encouraged if the wickets were shorter and not so wide. This, he contends, would give batsmen more confidence.

Nothing is said about the poor bowler. He apparently would have to fend for himself.

Still, the batsman's life would not be all honey. He would have an extra run for every ball scored off, certainly, but a run would be deducted for every ball he failed to score from.

With this provision: He would not be penalised if he scored a minimum of three singles off every over.

There, perhaps, we had better leave it before visions of a strike of county cricket scorers arises.

The British Football Association's team of 18 players left for an Australian tour on April 19.

They will play nine matches in New Zealand and nine matches in Australia, and will return to England in September.

THE TRIALS OF TENNIS

Or How To Win The Davis Cup

Australia's Davis Cup team are taking matters and their trainer very seriously, this Mr. A. Langridge, the Melbourne physical culture specialist who is keeping them fit has given to each member a 50-page booklet of instructions. They must not eat twice-cooked meat; smoke within half an hour of a meal; over-eat; eat if very fatigued; eat hot-buttered toast, tea cakes, muffins, crumpets, pastry or any shellfish; or drink with meals. They must sip orange juice on getting up lemon juice before a game, six glasses of water a day, and a glass of barley water half an hour before lunch; sleep in a dark room with the windows open and a small pillow or none eat slowly, plenty of fruit and vegetables, and not substantially after 7 p.m.—Austria News.

TRAINING COMMERCIAL PILOTS

Australia's Experiment

A £30,000 training school for air pilots is shortly to be established near Melbourne to provide the various Australian air lines with skilled pilots in the future.

The cadets will work under the strict discipline of Air Force depots, and for two years will live in the college. They and their instructors will be provided with uniforms of military design. The course will embrace every phrase of the theory and practice of flying, and its cost will be £500 for every cadet. A board of examiners will select a limited number of cadets for training, each year. Each cadet will have about 1,000 hours' flying before he enters the service of an air line as junior pilot.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR OF ENGLAND

Official Audited Statement Shows Deficit Of £2,500

It is understood that the official audited statement of accounts received in connexion with the last Indian Cricket Tour shows a deficit of £2,500 or approximately Rs. 31,000.

COLOUR CURES, NO MORE "HOSPITAL WHITE"

Hospital walls of primrose, with ceiling beams of corulean blue that reflect light by bands of aluminium, pink rooms, grey-green rooms, blue rooms—these are some of the unorthodox colour schemes to induce patients to recover quickly, which are being incorporated in the wards of the new general hospital in Hobart, Tasmania. Miss Mary Worthen, a New York architect and expert on interior decoration has been specially called in to evolve colour surroundings for different types of patients. She is planning to banish entirely the dreary white associated with hospitals, and in accordance with the results of research work on the effect of colours on sick people, says Austral News. Another feature of her design is to avoid in new hospitals she is planning the atmosphere of an institution and replace it with domestic effects.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of May 1937 will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1	copy at	Rs. 100
2	copies at	„ 50 each
4	„	„ 25 „
10	„	„ 10 „
20	„	„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

ORIENTAL NATIONS ARE BLAMED FOR WORLD PLIGHT OF TEXTILES

European Delegates Complain That Asiatic "Agricultural" Countries Are Entering Manufacturing Field And Deprive Western "Non-Agricultural" Countries Of Their Livelihood

Cabling from Washington on April 10. the United Press (U.S.A.) staff correspondent says:—

European delegates to the International Textile Conference blamed Asiatic manufacturers for the woes of the textile industry throughout the world

British and Belgian delegates attacked Asiatic manufacturers for "pirating" costly textile designs of their western competitors.

Charles Picquenard, delegate representing the French Government, asserted "backward countries" by refusing to adopt shorter working hours and higher wages now face the possibility that their goods may be excluded from nations with high working standards.

The Netherlands delegation concurred in this belief

Japan and China have thus far been cited most often during the conference as 'backward'. The majority of criticism has been directed against Japan.

A Chinese workers' delegate, Cha Loo-hueng, contented it was futile to discuss shorter working hours as far as China was concerned as long as foreign manufacturers enjoy extraterritorial rights.

Even under international law, he said, factories in China's foreign concessions would not be restricted and could continue their present abuses

Thomas Ashurst, delegate representing British employers, said that "after spending thousands of pounds in creating and producing new designs for the purpose of stimulating demand British employers frequently find their designs pirated and produced in cheaper factories.. "

Ashurst said it seemed to be impossible to remedy this situation by gentlemen's agreements with Asiatic nations, where it is "impossible to obtain normal legal rights"

A Belgian workers' delegate, Alphonse Seiger, supported Ashurst.

Juitsu Kitaoka, representing the Japanese government, said the problem of increasing textile consumption through lowering trade barriers and rising workers' standards was too difficut at present for the conference to solve.

He contented that a comparison of wages in various nations by the gold standard was misleading.

Opposition to a proposed international organisation to regulate sales and stabilise prices of raw cotton was sounded yesterday by Sir Firoz Khan Indian Government delegate.

The plan was suggested earlier by European delegates. It envisaged an international organisation composed of principal cotton producing and textile manufacturing nations to stabilise prices and gurantee adequate returns to growers

Ashurst charged Asiatic agricultural nations with entering the manufacturing field and thereby depriving western non-agricultural countries of their livelihood.

DUKE OF WINDSOR TO RECEIVE £100,000

The sum of £100,000 is understood to have been made available to the Duke of Windsor by the Royal family for the Duke to use as a marriage settlement.

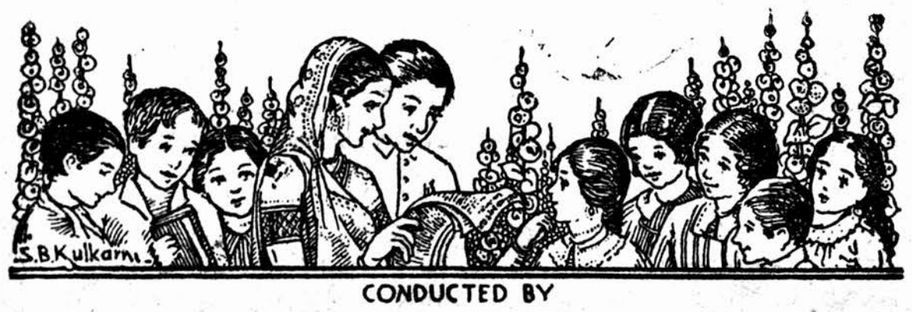
In the event of the Duke dying before his wife, the income from this sum will go to the maintenance of the Duchess during her lifetime. Such financial provision for the Duchess's future will relieve the Royal Family from any anxiety.

It is believed that altogether the Duke's income will total approximately £28,000 a year.

The income from property left him by Queen Victoria, and certain other properties he has disposed of to his family since the abdication, now amounts to about £15,000 a year.

The Duke has power to decide to whom most of this £15,000 shall go on his death. He can apply it, if he wishes, to the maintenance of his wife, should he predecease her.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER



CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Throw the ink on a blotting paper, then fold it and cause the ink to spread. This will give you an amazing pattern.

You may make a few slight additions to this, if you wish, but state what you have added. Do not fake the blot.

Send this "amazing pattern" to me, attached to a slip, containing your full name, address, age and class of studies within a fortnight from to-day. Tell me also whether you are a boy or a girl.

Those who are enrolled in the Children's Association must mention their Certificate Number and the others must enclose a one-anna stamp as entry fee.

Children of the same household, class or neighbourhood can send their entries all together in one cover, but on separate papers.

Boys and girls studying upto Matric can take part in this Competition. Prizes will be awarded as usual. I hope all of you will take part.

BOMBAY IN SUMMER.

(By Bro. K. V. Raman.)

During April, May and the first weeks of June Bombay is very hot. For this reason schools, colleges, and courts are closed.

Many people go to summer resorts. The poor suffer from the terrible heat of the sun. The sun is very hot, the rays scorch the skin. The whole day the sun shines in the heavens like a blinding blaze of light.

In the evening many people go to seaside for relief. Even the seaside is warm. At night they return home complaining of the heat. We go to sleep at night, but we toss about in our beds, hearing the ticking of the clocks and waiting for the morn.

At the beginning of June those who spent the hot months on the hills return with ruddy cheeks. While those who spent them in the city show signs of suffering. But in the eyes of both is the eager anticipation of the cool monsoon.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

(Sent by Bro. Kishin A. Shivaney.)

Tomme was a boy, five years old,
One day he found a cup of gold,
Magge was a girl of one and two,
One day she found a pair of shoes.
Both played together, both found together
The cup and the shoes in the bag of leather,
Both the boy and girl ran to their mothers,
Happy were the mothers and happy were the fathers!
Both the children played, both the children fought,
To each of the mothers the complaint was brought,
But both loved each other, both kissed each other,
Tomme and Magge—always played together!

LETTERS OF RECOMMENDATION.

(Sent by Bro. Mangho H. Ajwaney.)

A gentleman once advertised for a boy to assist him in his office, and nearly fifty applied for the place. Out of the whole lot he in a short time chose one, and sent all the rest away.

"I should like to know," said a friend to him, "on what ground you chose that boy. He had not a single recommendation with him."

"You are mistaken," said the gentleman; "he had a great many."

"He wiped his feet when he come in, and closed the door after him; showing that he was orderly and tidy.

"He gave up his seat instantly to that lame old man, showing that he was kind and thoughtful.

"He answered my questions promptly and respectfully, showing that he was clever and polite.

"He lifted up the book which I had purposely laid on the floor, and placed it on the table, while all the rest stepped over it, or shoved it a side; showing that he was very careful.

"And he waited quietly for his turn, instead of pushing the others aside; showing that he was modest.

"When I talked with him, I noticed that his clothes were carefully brushed, his hair in nice order, and his teeth as white as milk. When he wrote his name, I observed that his finger-nails were clean, instead of being tipped with jet, like the handsome little fellow's in the blue jacket.

"Don't you call these things letters of recommendation? I do; and then what I can tell about a boy by using my eyes for ten minutes, is worth more than all the fine letters he can bring me."

SERVICE TO HUMANITY.

(By Bro. Jagu T. Butani.)

In the land of the Rising Sun, Japan, there lived a poor widow with a child, whose name was Nagochi.

One day while playing, Nagochi burnt his fingers with the result that they became curved. His mother had to work hard, and he had to labour too for his being able to attend school. He used to serve as a coolie after the school broke.

One day, an Inspector visited the school to inspect. He was wonderstruck to find that Nagochi had everything on the tips of his fingers whatever he had been taught by the class-teacher. He therefore suggested that he should be sent for higher studies.

But Nagochi lived from hand to mouth. How then could he manage to continue his studies further? However, a Doctor of Tokyo was able to straighten his fingers by this time.

This Nagochi had a high regard for the world-wide hero, Napoleon Bonaparte, and he always used to study his adventures. Once he wrote to a friend of his: "I shall become Napoleon. Not battle warrior, not soldier-killer, but one that has a brave heart like that of this great soldier".

He got support from certain charitable persons of Tokyo and went to America to study medical science there. There he made many discoveries, and therefore his name began to grow famous. He was awarded a number of scholarships. So he got a chance to sail to Koinhigon to study in a laboratory of a great scientist.

He did not know English language at all, and took pains to learn it during his stay there. He made further discoveries of poisonous germs of the human blood and prepared a medicine, by help of which the bite of a snake could be cured. For this a prize of Rs. 3,000 was awarded to him.

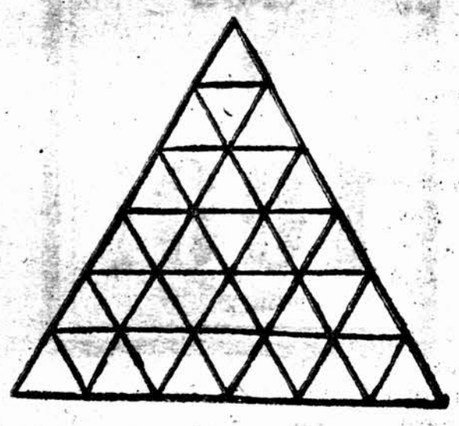
After that he returned home, and a great event necessitated his services. In Mexico and Equatorial regions, yellow-fever had made its appearance. He rendered very valuable services there.

Again, a new kind of disease broke out in Africa. His friends advised him not to go there, but this philanthropist refused to lag behind, because he was hungering to be useful to the humanity at large.

He saved many a soul at the cost of his own life and thus, at

PRIZE COMPETITION

Triangles To Try You



Lots of my younger sisters and brothers write to say how good they are at arithmetic. Well, here is a chance for them to prove it.

All you have got to do is to count up the number of triangles .....all of them.....in the above figure. Then write that number to me.

This is very easy, you will agree —And I have purposely given an easy competition this time, so that all of you may take part in it.

As you know, boys and girls studying up to Matric can send the solutions. However, you must mention your age, full name and address, and whether boy or girl.

Those who are enrolled in the Children's Association should mention also their Certificate Number, and the others should enclose a one anna stamp as entry fee.

Entries must reach Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay, within a fortnight, from to-day. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

(Please look for another Competition at Dada's Chat at the beginning of this Corner.)

TRICKY TRIO.

(Three Lion cubs, only a month old, don't mind being fondled by the Keeper at the Victoria Gardens, Bombay).

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira).

"BRIGHT EYES."

(Cat's eyes shine at night, no doubt—but one can "catch" such eyes as these very rarely shine at day-time).

(Photo by Z. D. Barni).

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

last, this great good soul soared to the higher regions!

THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND

(Sent by Bro. Daniels.)

Most of us have heard of this famous diamond which has such a long romantic history before it became part of the crown jewels of England.

It came into possession of the founder of the Mogul Empire by conquest in the year 1304

The Young Tennis Players. (Photo sent by Bro. Dave).

and remained at Delhi until Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and conquered the Moguls.

Tradition says that, later on Nadir Shah restored the defeated monarch to his throne and, as a sign of eternal friendship, carried out the old custom of exchanging turbans. The Koh-i-noor diamond was in the turban of the Mogul and thus it happened that the famous jewel came into possession of the Shah.

Next it passed on to Afghan rulers. and was at one time hidden in the wall of a prison. Then the Sikhs gained possession of it, and when the Punjab was taken over by the British, the diamond was handed over to Queen Victoria who, as Empress of the Indian Empire, was considered to be the best custodian of the jewel.

For six centuries this wonderful gem had been worn by Indian monarchs in its original states when it weighed 186 carats, but as it had been badly cut and did not have its original brilliance, so it was reduced in weight to only 106 carats which seems a pity, as that has caused a loss of historical value. The Koh-i-noor has always been a symbol of power because it has always been in the hands of rulers, and we in India should be proud to regain it once again in our own hands one day.

COLOURED CHALKS

(By Bro Rama Krishna)

With coloured chalks I would paint a cloud on the paper. I would shape it like a parrot and paint the beak blood-red and its body a silver-green. I would paint the sea and the horizon.

I would paint the trees and the green and light yellow leaves, while they dream and nod in the moonlit night. I would paint a bud pink as a baby's toes.

With black chalk I would paint the machine blacker than night. And with white chalk I would paint the pale dead workers.

NUMBER PLEASE"

(Sent By Bro. K. N. Puri)

"Number Please" is a game that is guaranteed to stimulate alertness and quick thinking. The players sit in a semi-circle and are numbered from one upwards.

Number one begins by saying "One to nine" (or any other number). The number named must immediately say, "Nine to ....." (any other number) and so on.

When any player fails to answer at once, or answers wrongly, he goes to the bottom, and the remainder move up one place each, taking each time the number of the place into which they move.

After a few moves have been made, the players will need to have all their wits about them. Remember what their latest numbers are sufficiently well to answer at once

FRAGRANT BEADS

(Sent by Sis. Veena)

Collect the petals from the overblown flowers, and it is well to get as many of the dark-red shade as possible.

The process of gathering the petals might be extended over a few days, and as these are collected they should be finely chopped. The finer the cutting the better, and it is not a bad idea to pass them through a food-mincer.

The petals should be kept after cutting in a basin which is covered with a saucer to prevent their getting too dry. When a good amount of petals have been secured put them into an old pan, or a clean fruit tin would do as well. Just cover the petals with water and then put them on a low gas ring to simmer.

Simmer for a few hours, adding more water if needed, until the petals are reduced to pulp.

When cool you can start making the beads by pressing the pulp into little balls of the size desired. Press as hard as possible in order to get the mass compact and also to get rid of the water to the greatest possible extent.

As the beads are made they should be pushed on to a hat pin. When the hat pin is full put it in some cool place for the beads to dry.

When the rose beads are dry they are ready for stringing.

The best way is to work a few of them with others on the string. The chief charm of the rose beads is that they are delightfully scented, and if you have a few on a necklet this will always be fragrant with rose perfume.

TELEPHONE CALL

(Sent by Sis. Lila Dave).

Take a piece of string about two feet long and tie the centre to the handle of an ordinary poker.

Now wind the end of the string round the first fingers of each hand, and then hold the fingers in your ears.

Keep the poker off the floor and swing it gently so that it hits something hard (such as the coal-scuttle)

Then you will hear a sound just like a deep, clanging bell! You will be so surprised!

"CHILDREN ACTORS."

A COUPLE OF CATCHES

(Sent by Bro. Ahmed Hussain).

Ask a friend:

"Can you write the word "singing' with one I and yet spell it correctly?"

Naturally he says he can't, and neither can you; then you cover up one of your eyes, and write the word "singing" with one EYE (not one I see?).

Then keep an anna on the table and sate that you will pick it up without touching it with your fingers.

On being challenged to do so, you merely put a glove on and pick it up like that. It will not touch YOUR fingers then, but the fingers of the glove.

"KNOT" SO EASY!

(Sent by Bro. Ram Kisani).

For this trick you want three hand-kerchiefs two white and one coloured, which are knotted together, the two white ones against each other and the coloured one at the end.

Say to your chum, "Can you put the coloured handkerchief between the two white ones without untying the knots?"

If he cannot do so, show him the way by tying the handkerchieves into a circle!

TO MAKE YOU LAUGH

Jimmie had just been admitted in the new school.

After about a week his mummy asked his teacher how he found him.

'Well, not too bad, but he spells abominably.'

'Really? Then he must be good. I'm sure I couldn't spell it!' said the mummy

Being Accused

First Twin 'Hurry up, or you'll be getting into trouble! The school bell has gone!'

Second Twin: 'Well, what do I care about that? I haven't taken it!'

Resource

The bright young pupil looked long and thoughtfully at the second examination question, which read: 'State the number of tons of coal shipped out of the United States in any given year. Then his brow cleared and he wrote:

"1492—none."

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Children under 12 years can join as members. boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste. colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari the All-India Children's Association and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form. please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage

If you think we could be of any service to you please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan",
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

THE ART OF REPOSE

How To Get Thorough Rest In A Cinema

(By: S. B. NAYAMPALLY, Filmstar and Physical Culture Director)

It is the boast of thousands of people that they go to the pictures 'for a thorough rest'. They get their picture right enough—not always their rest! Many come away nervy, strained, worked up. Of course, they can always tell you a reason. The woman just behind would keep talking. The man with the foul pipe or cigar. The heat,—Oh, perfectly stifling, my dear! The creen—right on top of one you know!—and so forth.

These querulous film goers would get positively purple if you were politely to suggest that they failed to obtain their much-craved rest because they did not know how to rest. Yet, the art of repose, which ought to be the simplest thing in the world, is possessed by few. If you doubt it, run your eyes over the average cinema audience. How many do you find seated in attitudes which indicate complete relaxation of every muscle in the body? How many do you suppose are breathing full and evenly through the nostrils? How many are entirely free from tension in the spine, the limbs, or the back of the neck? Probably not five per cent.

There is more energy squandered rightly in an ordinary large cinema audience than in all the Studios of Bombay or Calcutta put together—by folk who go "for a thorough rest". Those men and women on the screen, strenuous though the feats they perform, know better than to waste energy. They realise its value too well. Their training teaches them to preserve it. But the occupant of the luxurious seats in front of the screen—oh, why doesn't some benefactor prescribe a course of physical economy for them?

Sit In It

Do you happen to be one of those fidgety bodies whom the cap fits and your seat doesn't? Here is item No. 1 in the cinema repose training course. When you have secured your seat, "sit in it"—I say 'when', because the act of reaching your seat often calls for athletic ability of no mean order. Why is it those mystical torch nymphs who flit to and fro like will-o-the wisps in the dim irreligious light, seem to take an uncanny delight in directing the new comer to the only vacant seat in a packed row? And why does that seat always happen to be right in the middle of the row? Anyhow we will assume you have battled your way to it, leaving behind a trail of crushed bunians, dislodged caps, umbrellas, champals and walking sticks; you are in possession of that seat at last. Well, then, I repeat,—sit in it! Plant yourself in it fairly and squarely, yielding up your weight ungrudgingly, as though in a string-hammock or a dentist's tip-back operating chair.

Sounds easy enough, doesn't it? Yet how few rest in this way! Most people only half sit on a chair. They treat it as though some pin or hard substance is concealed somewhere in the upholstery of the seat. They waste energy holding themselves up off it, or sportively balancing on its edge.

Remain Perfectly Still

Item number two would be—remain perfectly still. It is not really necessary to the full enjoyment of a film to hold your breath almost to suffocation when the hero takes a header into the millstream, or stiffen your spine like ram-rod as the railway express dashes down on the stranded car. Yet, to keep still for more than a few seconds at a stretch is for many a wellnigh impossible undertaking. Such persons may appear to the casual spectator motionless as a Chinese idol. Nevertheless, they are covertly fidgeting their limbs twidling their thumbs, blinking their eyes, tapping their feet, perpectually lowering their force by petty cash disbursements in the bank of health. If well controlled muscles were common artists models would find their occupation gone.

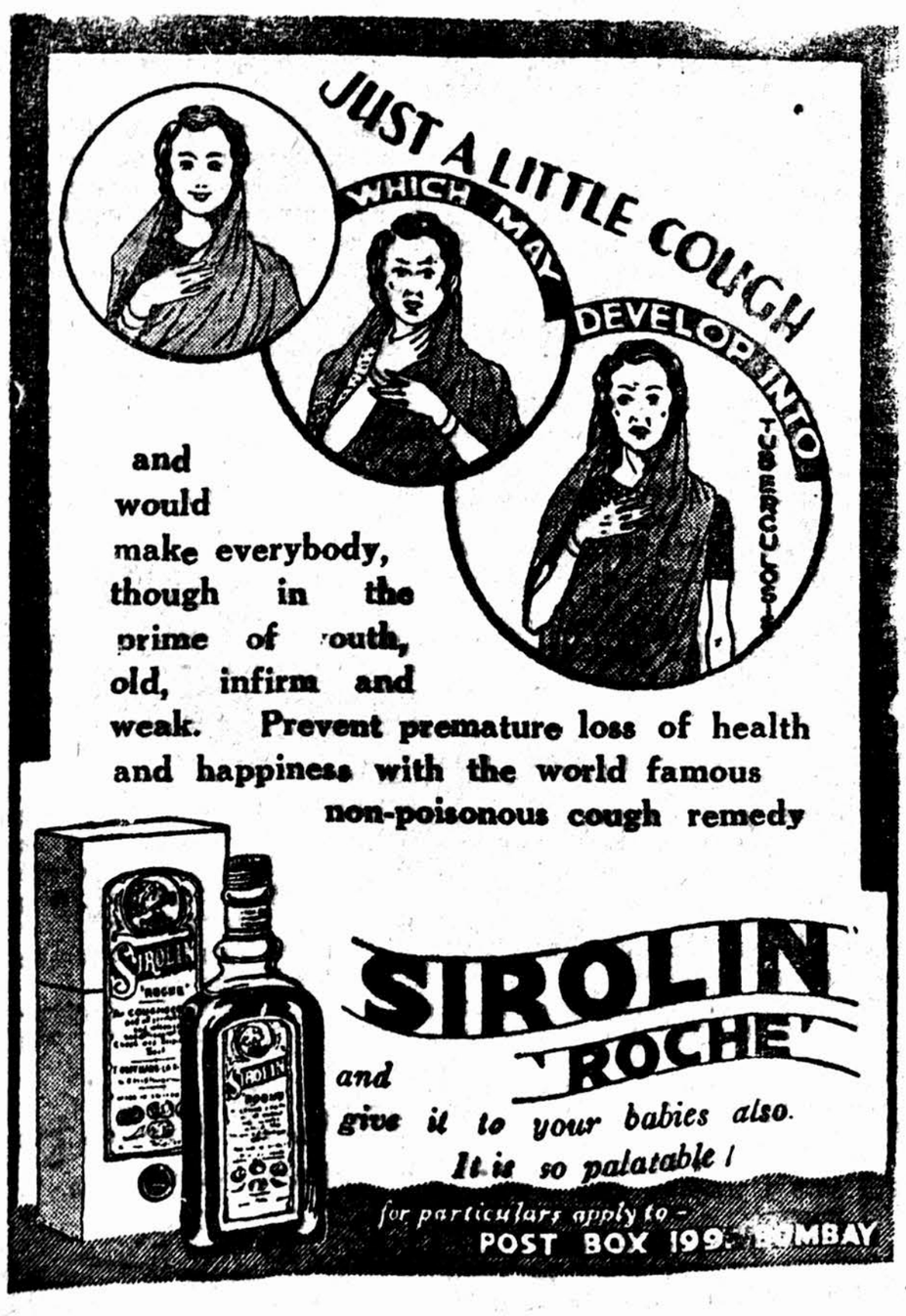
The art of sitting calm and relaxed can be acquired by anybody who will take the trouble to practise it for a few minutes daily in the seclusion of the home. Choose in inviting chair, preferably an easy-chair or an armchair. Give yourself up wholeheartedly. Then start by getting the kinks out of your muscles. Stretch your arms like a tired person yawning. The same with the legs, turning the foot up and down on the ankle. Relax the spine. Stretch the neck. Let the head flop on the shoulder like a rag-doll. Having got yourself loose, so to speak, remain a while quite still. Try to avoid a feeling of rigidity, yet be ready to check any twitching in the limbs or in facial muscles. You will find the effort rather exhausting at first, but persistence will ultimately triumph. Once you have acquired the art of repose, you will never need a rest-cure in a nursing home.

Eye strain can be cured by closing the eyes for a few seconds at convenient intervals. When people complain that moving pictures "try their eyes" it is generally because they are in the habit of gazing with too prolonged intensity.

Be Tolerant

Finally, Oh my dear seekers after repose, be tolerant, good tempered, human! If you frequent the cinemas or a place of public entertainment, you must go prepared to encounter people who "guffaw" in the wrong place (idiots!) make audible remarks ("silence is requested") and bring clamourous babies in arms ("really, it ought not to be allowed"). Such things are doubtless vexations but if you choose to place your mind at the mercy of petty irritations, well, it is your own funeral. Most people are quite unconscious of their objectionable little mannerisms.

Perhaps; now even you yourself—but no, such an idea is preposterous.



KEEP-FIT MOVEMENT FOR ENGLISH WOMEN

Penny-a-Head Membership

A brief outline of the beginnings, developments, and objects of the Lancashire Keep-fit Movement for Women and Girls was given by Miss Kathleen Evans, one of the organisers of the movement, at a luncheon meeting of the Manchester Soroptimist Club, Manchester, last month.

The movement, she said, was just completing its third season. It came about as a result of evidence collected by the National Council of Girls' Clubs to the effect that the mothers and aunts of members of the girls' clubs wanted some kind of recreative training. The National Council of Social Service offered to provide the money if the necessary staff could be found, and on this basis the movement was begun. Then the co-operation was enlisted of education authorities and other organisations interested in women's welfare.

One of the chief difficulties in running the movement was that there were few halls suitable for the purpose. The next problem was to find leaders. There were no funds for paid leaders and so leaders were recruited from members of the classes themselves. The results had been excellent. The finding of pianists had been another difficulty. People who "had letters after their name" were often the worst for the type of work required. A pianist was needed not to lead the exercises but to follow them, as an accompanist followed a singer. It was hoped next season to run a class for pianists.

Referring to conditions of entry, Miss Evans said members must be over 18 years of age and pay a penny a head a time for instruction. There were no further "red-tape" rules. There were no registers, and there was no insistence upon uniform. The county had been divided into three sections for the purpose of organisation, and there were now 88 different centres, and about 3,200 people attending each week. In addition, a training course for leaders was run every Friday evening. The aim of the movement was ultimately to hand the work over to the education authorities, with the hope that they would continue to run it on informal lines.

Some members were aged 65 and both they and other members valued the classes as much for their social contacts as for the physical instruction received. Meantime, the question of funds was an urgent one, though members themselves raised money to help the cause.—"Manchester Guardian".

READING IN COMFORT

Spectacles fitted with high-powered prisms which make possible a diversion of the scenic field of the eyes by about ninety degrees may now be bought in Germany. A person wearing such spectacles may recline in a deckchair, look into the spectacles, and read with ease a book propped on his knees, without having to turn his eyes downward at all.

"Good heavens!" said Mr. Newlywed, seeing broken crockery all over the floor. "Whatever has happened?"

Mrs. Newlywed exclaimed: "This cookery book says that any old cup without a handle will do for measuring, and it's taken me eleven shots to get the handle off without breaking the cup."

JUPITER GENERAL

is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

WHEN BEAUTY WAS TAXED IN ENGLAND

Once again women are being warned that the Chancellor of the Exchequer may resort to taxes on powder and lipstick to help him to balance his budget, and it is added that this would be the first time that such a tax would appear on the Statute book. But that is not quite the case, writes a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." One of Pitt's expedients in 1786 was a pretty heavy tax on

"every packet, box, bottle, phial, or other inclosure containing perfumes—viz, any powder, paste balls, balsams, ointments, oil, waters, tinctures, essences, liquids, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever commonly called or known or distinguished by the name of sweet scents, odours, or perfumes."

There are also taxes on tooth-powder and hair-powder. Any article of the kind mentioned which cost more than 8d. had a penny tax, and the rate rose until at 5s. or over the tax was 1s. A schedule mentioned "Cyprian odoriferous powder, powder of Marechalle, milk of lilies, essence of orange flowers, powders a la Reine, liquid bloom of roses. Circassian wash balls" and so on—in fact, all the armoury of the late eighteenth-century dressing table. Had lipstick been a name in existence it would certainly have been included. The whole tax was repealed in 1800.

THE POWDERED HEAD

The weakness of taxes of that kind was pointed out by Fox when Pitt introduced his hair-powder or "guinea pig" tax. Fox said that a few leaders of society putting their heads together could kill such taxes in a comparatively short time by changing the fashion. The 1795 tax produced £210,136 in 1796 at a guinea a head, but the yield declined steadily; it was £46.684 in 1812, though it lingered on until 1869, when it brought in about £1,000. derived from duties on powdered coachmen and footmen for great occasions.

CHILD-MARRIAGE

American Mother Is "Bothered," But Decides To "Let Them Alone"

A Knoxville (Tenn.) correspondent of the "New York Times" in a message dated April 4 says:—

Mr. Iva Hill gave reluctant approval yesterday to the marriage of her 13-year-old daughter, Mildred.

Mildred evaded the recently enacted Tennessee law forbidding marriages of persons under 16 years of age by eloping to Marshall, N.C., last Monday with Robert Pack, 19.

'I never had anything that bothered me so much, but I've decided to just let them alone," the mother of the child bride said. Mildred elated.

The marriage of Mildred and Robert was the third east Tennessee child marriage in recent months. In addition to the Winstead-Johns case, Dollie Livesay, 14-year-old blonde, of Sneedville, and James Brewer, 23-year-old farmer, of Hancock County, eloped to Middlesboro, Ky., March 13.

Girl Of 12 Weds Father Of Five Children

MANKATO, Minn., April 4.—County Attorney C. A. Johnson asked for a court hearing yesterday on the child marriage of Virginia Deromer, 12, to Ernest B. Johnson, 27, divorced father of five children.

Sherig Frank W. Woods took the girl into custody as a delinquent and a neglected minor on complaint of Anna Wiecking, secretary of the County Welfare Board.

Virginia, who married Johnson in Estherville, Iowa, March 25, said:

"I married Ernie because I love him and not because I had to. What his past life was doesn't concern me."

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER'S PRAYER

1. **Ah! Little Life so wonderful**
Thy rose-lined beauty so divine
Thy tender limbs so round yet firm
The Best of God's Gifts to Mankind.

2. **Some day thou'lt know, what thou brought**
Into my disillusioned world of grief
Such Holy gifts of wedded bliss
The Finest Love, must reap.

3. **For Thou must grow up, good and kind**
A Help to those around you
And ne'er learn ways that teach the blind
"There is no God above you."

4. **For God is Love—thro' Love you came**
To us your earthly parents
Whatever be our crosses here
'Tis God! teaches us "Forbearance."

5. **Thy sweet innocent eyes, look into mine**
With all their new, eight months' wonder
As my sad orbs, form glistening drops
That slowly fall and, blunder.

6. **May "Heaven Protect Thee" is my prayer**
And help thee choose thy path aright
Nor be daunted by Vain, False, Fears,
Of those that boast of earthly Might.

7. **'Tis Thou, must finish, what I begin**
However hard, thy lot may seem.
Poverty! linked with "Golden Virtue" I deem
Is better! than to be rich in Sin.

8. **To Love! and Speak! and Live in Truth**
Another forsook her worldly Rights
Hence take not a Love that's second best
When your own has proved the hardest test.

9. **Let Lying lips their short Triumphs win**
But God who's Truth! all Lies, outlives
Forbids the victim to hurt or pain
For Love! sweet Babe, revenge, disdains.

10. **Sweet sounds thy name my little "Grace"**
But sweeter still be thyself
For such I would a Legacy leave

CONSTANCE.

To those! that prize such wealth.

MEN DON'T LIKE YOU—

1. To buy them neckties. They prefer to buy their own.

2. To nag them about their socks. If they wear them round their ankles it is because they like them that way.

3. To scold them for putting their feet on the mantelpiece. It is they who pay the decorator's bill.

4. To read the newspaper and leave it littered about the house. They like to find it really folded with that "hot from the Press" look about it.

5. To worry about their habit of putting cigarette ash on the carpet. You probably need some more ash-trays.

6. To buy them a pipe unless you are certain which kind they like. If you want to buy them a pipe take your man along to the shop with you and let him pick one out for himself.

7. To stock the writing desk with nothing but coloured perfumed notepaper. Men prefer plain white—it's more businesslike. They adore plenty of blotting paper and favour red sealing-wax.

8. To grouse when they forget to roll up their table napkin. In many city restaurants table napkins are made of paper.

9. To buy them anything in the way of button-holes except a dark red carnation, the smaller the better.

10. To send a suit to the cleaners without going through the pockets.—"News Chronicle."

MARRIAGE BY MURDER

"Will you marry me?" asks the Papuan lover. "Yes, when you've brought me the finger of a man you've killed," is his honey's reply. So off he goes, lies in wait for a victim, kills him by fair means or foul, cuts off a finger, and presents this token to his bride-to-be. After smoke-drying it, she wears the gruesome object round her neck.

Not all Papuans are so uncivilized, but the finger cut flourishes in the savage hinterland of British New Guinea, according to a mission report just received by the Australian Government.—"Tit-bits."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Mustiness in a teapot can be removed by swilling out the inside with borax and water.

Olive Oil and common salt will often remove stubborn strains from polished wood. Rub gently and polish afterwards with a chamois leather.

Paint-stains on clothing should be removed as soon as possible by rubbing briskly with a rough cloth dipped in a little turpentine.

Velvet marks very easily. When machining, keep the foot of the machine raised so as to avoid any pressure on the material.

When knitting garments in silk material you will probably find that steel or other metal needles will be easier to work with.

MEN MUST COOK WHILE WIVES PLAY

Herr Karl Lutz, the Vienna man who used his wife for divorce because she played football instead of looking after the home, has lost his case.

Frau Maria Lutz, pretty blonde, and aged twenty-eight, plays centre-half for the Tempo team. She is one of Austria's best-known women players.

During the case Herr Lutz said he had to cook, keep house and look after their ten-year-old son because his wife was at football matches. When she was training, his wife arrived home at midnight.

Frau Lutz insisted that she had the same right as a man to take part in outdoor sport.

Dismissing the action, the judge said he would put in writing his reasons for the decision that housewives are entitled to play football.

When interviewed recently, Frau Lutz said: "My husband is a football enthusiast. It was he who interested me in football.

"Now it is too late. I live for football."

Australian women footballers are anxious to play in Britain.

"We have had offers from Britain to play there," said a member of the Vienna Women's Club to-day. "So far, however, we have been unable to raise the funds."

The Australian Football Association has refused to recognise the women's clubs, and banned them from all grounds of affiliated clubs. The women have retaliated by leading two grounds of their own.

EASTWARD HO!

20,000 Soviet Girls Will Emigrate To Far East

Thousands of young Soviet women are beginning a mass migration from the European Russia to the sparsely settled Far Eastern provinces.

Groups are arriving daily at Khabarovsk, the Soviet Eastern military centre, and on April 15 two cars attached to the Trans-Siberian train will roll out of Moscow for Vladivostok with a first batch of 6,000 volunteers out of a total of 20,000 drawn from the city.

The slogan "Eastward Ho!" fired the imagination of Russia's women.

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THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

SMALL FAMILIES FOR BRAINS?

A psychologist, Raymond B. Cattell, has recently published certain researches which show that the larger the size of the family the less intelligent the children in it.

He measured the intelligence, judged by certain tests, of all children born in one year in a typical industrial city and in an unspoiled rural area. In both he found that the mean size of the families whose children came out in the highest group was under three, and of the families whose children came out in the lowest group was over four.

From this he deduces that unless there are big social changes half the population will be half-wits in three hundred years. However, he feels certain that there 'will' be social changes.

He believes that the results show that the poorer types are breeding most. He assumes that intelligence is inherited and sees society swamped by bad stock.

Other scientists take quite a different point of view. They deny that intelligence in Dr. Cattell's sense is purely a matter of heredity and they point out that, with conditions as they are, the child from the smaller family has a better chance of getting what little educational advantages are available.—"News Chronicle."

TEAR-INDUCING VEGETABLES

The onion and the garlic, long social exiles, have at last found friends, Scientists working at the University of Southern California have discovered germ-killing powers in the very chemicals that bring tears to the eyes. The germ-killer from onions is allyl aldehyde, that from garlic is the less poisonous crotonic aldehyde. Tests are now under way to determine their usefulness in combating diseases caused by germs.

BIRTH-RINGS ON TEETH

Human teeth, much like trees, have birth rings in them, according to Dr. Isaac Schour of the Illinois College of Dentistry. This neonatal ring is said to be a "definite biological landmark in the history of the individual." Other marks on the teeth, the significance of which are not yet understood, are being investigated by Doctor Schour.

FLAVOURING AGENTS

Experiments at the University of Minnesota led to the discovery that the sirups of cacao (chocolate) and raspberry are the most popular effective flavouring agents for killing an unpleasant taste. Next are sirups of orange, cherry, sarsaparilla and citric acid. Raspberry disguises bitter tastes best; cinnamon disguses salty tastes best.

WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Dyeing Hair By Injection

Not all things of scientific interest are to be recommended; but that does not alter their attraction from the purely scientific point of view.

The modern craze for injections of all kinds is not an unmixed boon. But its strongest opponents will not deny that remarkable results have been obtained, even though they may sometimes bring evil in their train.

The latest injection is one for dyeing the hair! Instead of applying lotions to the hair or treating the scalp, you merely inject a certain vegetable dye into your arm or leg.

The Chicago hairdresser who holds the secret of this process claims that he has medical authority for saying that the injection is perfectly harmless.

Unhappily for the "patient," the effect of the treatment is not permanent—any more than a "permanent" wave. As soon as the injection begins to work out of the blood, she must visit the hairdresser again for another dose.

Incidentally, experiment along these lines may do more than gratify feminine vanity. It may suggest a means of preventing premature greyness and baldness through timely injection.

INVISIBLE MAN ARRIVES

The Invisible Man, Wellsian fantasy of the screen, has become a scientific reality, wires the Vienna correspondent of the "News Chronicle".

Three Graz engineers—Herren Gindert, Pinther and Thalhofer—have produced a combination of three kinds of electric rays, by means of which persons and objects can be made invisible while their background continues to be visible.

Only objects with a temperature of 200 degrees or more cannot be made to vanish. Thus, at a Press view journalists saw a candle disappear while its flame seemed to hang in mid-air.

THIRSTY TREES

Which European tree owns the biggest thirst? After exacting tests at Munich German scientists cite the ash; on a hot day it will imbibe no fewer than eighty-five quarts of water from the soil. Its closest rival, the elm, stops drinking after sixty-six quarts. Another avid forest drinker, the birch, quaffs sixty quarts every twenty four hours during a warm spell.

Evergreens, in contrast, thrive on far smaller allowances. No matter how grilling the day, a spruce tree retains both its normal coolness and vigour if it can absorb a mere thirteen quarts; a pine sucks up only nine quarts; while the average fir tree, whose dread of drought is correspondingly slight, finds seven quarts ample.

DOG ATTENDS TO PHONE

Notifies Mistress By Barking

Deer Island, N. B., Duchess, four-year-old Boston terrier owned by Mrs. Edgar T. Cummings, former resident of Dorchester, Mass., attends to the telephone for her mistress.

Every time she hears four rings the little terrier summons Mrs. Cummings by barking. Duchess pays no attention to any of the other numerous rings on the party line but snaps into action whenever four-of-a-kind occur. If Mrs Cummings happens to be elsewhere in the house or out in the yard the dog barks more sharply.

Pedigreed dogs owned by Mrs. Cummings have won numerous prizes in the United States. She has more than 160 ribbon awards from kennel clubs and shows. Her Canadian-bred pointers, Shamrock and Princess Patricia, have won some 100 first prizes at the New England Pointer Club alone.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN HONOURS BANK CLERKS

Two London bank clerks, Mr. Frederick L. Sutton, and Mr Thomas R. Parry, have been decorated by the Emperor of Japan.

Both have been members of the London staff of the Japanese Yokohama Specie Bank for more than forty years, and have assisted in the flotation of Japanese loans on the London market.

Mr. Sutton received the fifth class of the Order of the Rising Sun with double rays: and Mr. Parry received the sixth class of the same order with single rays.

QUICK-SHAVE CHALLENGE

An invitation to compete in an international shaving contest was received last month by Mr. Elijah Beardsworth, a Bolton hairdresser, aged seventy-two, who has challenged Herr Karl Seisenbacher, of Vienna, for the quick-shaving championship of the world.

Fifty years ago Mr. Beardsworth shaved seventy men in half an hour. Herr Seisenbacher recently shaved one man in nineteen seconds. Mr. Beardsworth wants the contest to be decided by the shaving of fifty, sixty or seventy men and suggests that each contestant shall complete before judges in his own town.

BLOOD CHEMICALS FORETELL DISEASE

New Signs Which Can Be Seen Reported To American Society

New chemical signs which can be seen in the human bloodstream to foretell disease were reported to the American Chemical Society last month.

These chemicals are like road signs seen imperfectly at night from a speeding auto. There are many of them in the comlpex chemicals forming blood, and medical chemists described progress in making them more clearly visible by test tube methods.

Two of these chemicals were reported as showing up like warning signs in acute infections. The two are a pair of amins acids, cystine and tryptophane. The human body has around 24 amino acids, all of them essentials for good health.

The pair were examined in the serum, the white fluid, of the blood of a considerable number of persons, both healthy diseased. The studies were made by H. S. Milone and M. X. Sullivan of Georgetown University.

They said the variations in the two acids in diseased and healthy persons were too small to be useful when taken separately.

When they used the two together to form a mathematical fraction the "road sign" began to appear".

They wrote the amount of cystine as the numerator of this fraction and the volume of tryptophane as the denominator. The result was a ratio. In the diseased subject the figure was lower than the ratio for the healthy persons. It appeared in a large number of acute infections. One of the infections was acute arthritis.

In diseases other than acute infections, the ratio failed as a sign, being no different from healthy person's ratios.

THE DEAN'S DIVINING WALKING-STICK

The Dean of Rochester, Dr. Francis Underhill, using his walking-stick as a divining-rod, has found that he is able exactly to locate objects of archaeological interest buried in the ground, says the "Manchester Guardian."

"For many years I have been able to divine water with a divining-rod, but I had never before used this method in connection with archaeology," Dr. Underhill told a reporter. "My house is largely twelfth century, with very thick walls, and I wondered whether, in days gone by, the walls went farther out to where the garden is now. I walked out on to the lawn and held my walking-stick in both hands, horizontally. At certain places there was an upward movement of the stick. It was a rather different movement to that found when divining water. In the case of water the movement is more violent. The great thing is that the foundations were exactly where the stick indicated.

"I would like to make it clear that I regard the whole thing as a physical affinity; there is nothing psychic about it."

Dr. Underhill has for many years been a keen archaeologist and is at present conducting excavations at the south side of Rochester Cathedral.

DEAFNESS

"Deafkiller" a new miraculous guaranteed medicine universally acknowledged to be a permanent cure of deafness and all other diseases of the ear. However old the deafness might be, it is cured for ever and the deaf person begins to hear quite clearly and perfectly, no matter whether the deafness is slight or partial or complete, whether it has been caused by chronic cold or by fever or by collapsed nerves or by troubles in throat, head noise or by internal organs. The discharge of pus will completely stop and clear hearing will be restored permanently. Thousands of deaf persons have been successfully cured by this medicine which has been never known to fail in a single case. Price Rs. 5. Postage As. 9.

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War Not A Biological Necessity

(Continued from page 6)

the other European School has apparently offered no real solution to the most pressing problem of the time. It is more interested at present in opposing tooth and nail the rival school, and it is this phenomenon that is responsible for the out-break of the civil war in Spain. It is a conflict in which the whole world is bound to be involved before long, for the problems at issue in the civil war of Spain are problems which obtain in the whole civilised world as at present constituted and pressing for an early and satisfactory solution.

Can religion, call it by any name you please, offer any solution where politicians and statesmen have failed? Or is this conflict to continue to end of time with all its dreadful carnage? These are the questions which are now uppermost in the minds of all men to-day

CHRISTIAN SPIRIT.

The answer to this problem was suggested the other day by the Ex-Premier of England, when he spoke of "application of Christian Spirit" as a remedy for the international problems of the day, at the opening of a sale in aid of Aberlour United Free Church. "If the spirit of the Church and the purpose of the church," queried Mr MacDonald, "were more powerful than they are to-day, "would Europe be in the state that it is? It is because men do not trust each other, because nations do not believe in each other, because the spirit of confidence has failed, and because human confidence especially is not strong enough that we are where we are to-day. Attempts throughout the ages to bring about peace by arms had failed conspicuously and absolutely. To-day they are desperate because they do not see any other way out. They are entering upon that muddy, bloody, and futile path which leads to destruction We ought to be ashamed of ourselves that we have not found a better way out; but a better way is going to be found, and when it is, it by the application of a Christian Spirit to international problem."

These are great words indeed. If politicians and statesmen have failed they have failed because they have never sought to apply, frankly and courageously, the real "Christian spirit to international problems," and to problems of what they have termed "Social Justice." How could they otherwise tolerate for a moment the phenomenon of opulence co-existing with mass starvation and poverty? As really religious minded men, could you expect them to use their power and influence to destroy food-stuff and raw material, or to divert that superabundance for amelioration of the condition of the poor and the unemployed? Rarely in human history have politicians and statesmen invested with absolute power made any lasting contribution to human peace and happiness. It is futile, to my mind to expect any real good of them now or in future.

NEED FOR RELIGION.

The world must needs look back to religion for its salvation. From times beyond man's memory, religion has been the fountain-head of all that is true, good, and beautiful in the world. At all times and in all climes, it has stimulated the creative instinct in arts of Architecture, painting, music, dance, and devoted it in the service of God and Humanity. The best of poetry and philosophy in the world was inspired by religion. For ages past, it has patronised hospitals, orphanages, schools, and asylums, and thereby absorbed in social life all those elements of helplessness, ignorance, and poverty, which left unattended and un-nursed exposed human society long ago to similar dangers of explosion which is menacing the whole world to-day and imperilling its peace and prosperity. But these time-worn methods of absorbing defective and unhealthy elements of society can no longer suffice to solve the present problem. What is needed to-day is the importation of religious spirit into every-day concerns and aspects of life. For those who are devoted to the cause of religion in particular, it is no longer enough to resort to devotional and spiritual exercises detached from social environments. The most pressing need of the time is to apply our mind and spirit to every problem and aspect of modern life and attempt a solution

RELIGION AND LIFE

We notice great religious conferences and congresses held occasionally in different parts of the world, when eminent scholars of faith and philosophy assemble and disperse after considerable exercises and recreations of purely academic character. Such conferences contribute very little to the cause of humanity Then there are potential figures in religious organisations who abstain from invoking their influence to stay the hands of ruthless destruction of life and property. They will rather ventilate their wrath and ire on this or that section of political philosophers, and promote bitterness and hostility. Look whereever you please, you see no signs of real religious awakening in churches or religious institutions of the world. If religious men and institutions abdicate their mission of pressing religious spirit into all problems of social and economic and political life of nations, then the world may bid fair to all hope of peace and prosperity, for religion alone can show the way to world peace by restraining ambitious greed and promoting social justice, in the real sense of the word, among all warring classes of nations and human society.

The question of application of religious spirit to international affairs necessarily implies certain important considerations. The first is, religion must acquire a potential influence before it can effectively guide and control human conduct and direct human affairs so far at least as they affect human peace, prosperity, and happiness. It must be capable of appealing itself to the mind and spirit of the civilized man.

UNIVERSAL RELIGION

In other words, religion itself must be of a universal character. No religion, which has lost this trait owing to a superfluous growth of creeds and dogmas, or forms and rituals which owed their origin to the local customs and traditions of the past, and have consequently lost their significance by reason of a change in environments, no such religion can wield any appreciable influence to-day on human conduct. All great religions of the world although founded on the same eternal verities of Unity, Love, and Truth have ceased to govern human thoughts and passions just because of this superfluous abundance. In ethnological development of races, the Hindu, the Irani, or the German may have originally converged from one common stock of people, but to-day hardly any of them bears striking resemblance to the other. So also in religious history, the original common faith has been coloured by the lands of adoption almost beyond recognition. Buddhism as preached in Colombo differs as widely from Buddhism in Rangoon as in Hong Kong. Christianity found to day in Greece is different again from the way it is preached in Rome or Addis Ababa. To make religion therefore a real instrument of World's happiness, it is necessary to divest it of its interior unessential elements and emphasise its most fundamental principles.

Yet another consideration involved in application of religious spirit to a solution of international problems is the danger not too uncommon to day, of mixing up religion with rival schools of political or social philosophies. This mistake has been responsible in the past for racial bitterness, and the same mistake is at the root of communal hostilities in our own times Religion as second fiddle of the politician is perhaps more dangerous to the peace of the world than politics itself. It has therefore to avoid both these pitfalls of complete detachment from affairs of the world on th one hand, and an absolute identification with any of the rival Schools on the other. It most transcend and dominate all human affairs if it is to fulfil its great mission of promoting and establishing Peace on Earth and Good Will among men.

IRON IN THE BALKANS

(Continued from Page 3)

of iron was allowed to be used in the building of the Temple at Jerusalem, nor was the metal allowed to be used in repairing the Pons Sublicious in Rome. The priests of pagan Rome had to use bronze instruments for shaving; iron was not permitted

To-day, in remote Balkan villages, they believe that evil spirits fear iron and who must pass a graveyard at night carries a knife with him.

In some parts of Albania, the shovel was left in the grave till the body was laid in it, to prevent any evil spirits from taking possession of the corpse.

But across the lake and over the mountains we are in Yugoslavia again. Balkan iron is being mined by great companies whose chiefs are in London, New York and Paris. Balkan iron goes by rail and steamer to all the important manufacturing counntries. And some of it comes back to the land of its origin, manufactured.

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World News From Across The Seas

CORONATIONS IN THE PAST—MRS. BALDWIN A PIONEER OF WOMEN'S CRICKET—MRS. SIMPSON'S "DECREE NISI"—AUTHOR UNDER NAZI BAN—FRANCO'S MOTLEY SOLDIERY—NEW LIGHT ON LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION

Coronation Week

This is Coronation week and I am reminded of the Coronation of King George III because a friend has shown to me a copy of "The Public Ledger" of September 22, 1761, which contained the notice of that Coronation.

The newspaper, a small four-page sheet, gives the plan of the Procession, led by "the King's Herb woman, with her six maids, stewing sweet herbs," a poem entitled, "The Patriot Coronation" and a letter from a gentleman who signs himself "Philanthropos" expressing a wish that the Lord Mayor's orders forbidding the use of squibs, crackers, and serpents may be observed.

George The Third's Coronation is an important landmark, for it set the precedent for subsequent Coronations. It was George III who established the custom that a year shall elapse between the demise of the Crown and the new Coronation. It was at his Coronation, too, that stands in the modern sense of the word were first erected in the streets. They were modest affairs with accommodation for only 1,500 persons, and the number of troops on duty was only 2,800.

What the Coronation lacked in modern size was fully made up by the length of the service in the Abbey. It began soon after 10 a.m. and lasted so long that, when the procession came out, it was too dark to see it.

* * * *

Mrs. Baldwin

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, discussed the days when he umpired women's cricket matches in which Mrs. Baldwin played, when he met the Austr lian women's cricket team at an "at-home" given by Mrs. Baldwin at 10, Downing Street.

Mrs. is one of the pioneers of women's cricket, and the only Prime Minister's wife in the world who has been a first-rate performer at the game. As an original member of the famous White Heather Cricket Club, she played most of her cricket in Sussex in the early "nineties." She began to play as a child, at the home of her father, the late E. L. J. Ridsdale, in Rottingdean, and like most good women cricketers she learnt the game from her brothers.

The Ridsdale family were more than useful cricketers. Two of Mrs. Baldwin's brothers, Sir Aurelius Ridsdale and Mr. Arthur Ridsdale, played for Sussex Second XI., and were on the verge of first-class rank. Her sister, Mrs. Whittington, who died last year, was an excellent overhand bowler. Mrs. Baldwin herself was a steady bat, but her forte was fielding. She was one of the first women who could throw in like a man. Since these early days her devotion to cricket has been constant. She has not missed a 'Varsity match for forty years, and often watches the Eton and Harrow match. She always occupies the same seat in the stand at Lord's immediately under the figure of Father Time.

A member of the Club told pressmen: "Mrs. Baldwin has been associated with our club for many years. I have seen her put up a fine show, both as batsman and bowler in many matches. She used to play cricket before her marriage, and she had a batting average of 60 in one year."

* * * *

Mrs. Simpson's "Decree Nisi"

According to the "Evening Standard" early edition on Monday afternoon (May 3) it took exactly 30 seconds for Mrs. Simpson to be given her decree nisi.

Then we read the "Evening News" early edition, which said that it took 25 seconds. An hour later we saw an "Evening News" which gave the time as 15 seconds. And then we gave up, for fear we should read that there had been no time in which to deal with the poor woman at all.

* * * *

Minister Under Five Sovereigns

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, who was present with most of his Cabinet at the Canada Club dinner in London, has a record which will take some beating.

Although he is only sixty-three, he has been a Minister under five sovereigns, namely, Queen Victoria, King Edward VII., King George V., King Edward VIII and King George VI. When he was appointed Assistant Minister of Labour during Queen Victoria's reign, he was only twenty-five. The Minister of Labour, moreover, is the only subordinate post in the Candian Government which he has held. His other posts have been the Prime Ministership, an office which he has held four times.

* * *

Famous War Novelist

"All Quiet on the Western Front", Erich Maria Remarque's famous war novel, was written in four weeks.

"Three Comrades", his novel of the peace, took him nearly five years to write. It was, in fact written four times over in different forms. There is a tinge of the author's own experience in it. The three eponymous heroes are occupied in running a garage. Herr Remarque was at one time a dealer in motor-cars.

Once a journalist asked Remerque what he thought of the German people. He said: "I shall know what I think of them, more or less, when I am 80. I shall then begin to study the British."

He is only 39 in June, so the British have long to wait for his verdict. He is a prophet without honour in his own country. The Nazis have banned his books, and have not renewed his German passport.

* * *

Franco's Followers

The number of Frenchmen fighting for General Franco is small. The views of the Vicomte Sosthenes de la Rochefoucauld, who has recently returned to Paris after fighting as a lieutenant with the Requetes on the Madrid front, may therefore be of interest to English readers.

As he is connected with the Duke of Alba by marriage, and is a Conservative in politics, he naturally sympathises with Franco. His views, however, are less biased than those of more distant observers. He thinks that Franco will win, but that he will have a very hard struggle.

His estimate of the fighting qualities of the heterogeneous units of Franco's forces is as follows: The Requetes (former Carlists) are by far the best (rebel" troops. Then come the Foreign Legion and the Moors. The Falangists are an uneven lot, and on both sides there is a high proportion of very indifferently trained men. The Italians whose debacle in front of Madrid, the Vicomte witnessed, have had a bad knock. The panic might have been much worse, but for the series of rearguard actions fought by the Italian General Bergonzoli, who was formerly in Somaliland and who is known to his men as "Electric Beard." The Italian troops have been vigorously reformed and the weaker elements weeded out and sent home. The Vicomte now expects them to give a much better account of themselves.

* * * *

Why Lincoln Was Murdered

A book called "Why Was Lincoln Murdered" is, as I mentioned a few weeks ago, causing stir in the United States. Written by a Chicago chemist, Mr. Otto Eisenschiml, it purports to throw new light on the assassination of President Lincoln in Ford's Theatre on April 14, 1865.

The new light falls chiefly on the suspicious conduct of Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary for War. Here are some of Mr. Eisenschiml'd points:

General Grant, who was to have been the guest of honour at the theatre that night, had stayed away at Stanton's urgent request. Lincoln had asked for a special escort: Stanton had refused it. Parker, Lincoln's boyguard, whose negligence allowed John Wilkes Booth to enter Lincoln's box, was never punished for leaving his post. After the murder, too, several strange things happened. Telegraph communication between Washington and the rest of the country was cut off for two hours, which have helped Booth to escape. The military cordon drawn round the capital had one gap—the road southwards by Port Tobacco and Potomac estuary. But Mr. Eisenschiml shows that this was known to be the route used by Southern spies and was in fact taken by Booth.

The capture of Booth was entrusted to Stanton's most confidential lieutenants; and he was not taken alive. "In spite of all orders to the contrary, the man whom the soldiers believed to be Booth is shot dead."

The suggestion is, of course, that Booth's crime was aided and abetted by a section of the Republican army, led by Stanton, which opposed Lincoln's conciliatory policy towards the conquered Southern States.

* * *

Press Blamed

In a speech a week ago the American Ambassador, Mr. Bingham, deplored the tendency of newspapers to "play up to what is sensational instead of sound and usual, and what is remarkable and extraordinary instead of what is the habit of the people."

This, he declared, was one of the things which "mislead the American public about Great Britain and the Britain public about the United States."

Mr. Bingham may be said to speak with authority. He is the proprietor of one of the best known and best written Southern newspapers, the "Louisville Courier Journal."

The "Louisville Courier" will not, it may be safely ventured, contain a sensation account of the Coronation. Mr. Bingham has taken steps to ensure this. The Abbey service will be "covered" by his attractive hunting and bridge-playing daughter, Miss Henrietta Bingham. There will thus, with the two seats allotted to him, be three members of the Ambassador's family in the Abbey.

* * *

Mr. Bevin Said It

Speaking at the Bus Strike Inquiry on Monday, Mr. Ernest Bevin said: "Some men take what is called a Left view. To call it that is a lot of nonsense. Very often it means they value a better life, and say so more vociferously, that is all it means."

You could not find a better definition.

* * *

Welcome Without Prejudice

In London at the Strand end of Middle Temple Lane two inscriptions now confront the visitor. The higher reads: "Medii Templi Hospitium vos salutat" in letters of gold on blue. Immediately beneath are the words "No entry, one-way street."

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The Snowstorm

(Continued from page 12)

with the earth. Vladimir had been in the open field and in vain he tried to trace the road. He drove blindly, every moment falling into snow drifts or pits and the sleigh capsized many times. He tried to keep in the right direction and not stray from the road, but it seemed that half an hour had passed and still there was no sign of the Jadrino wood. Another ten minutes passed, but the wood was still out of sight. Vladimir rode on through fields that were full of deep ravines. The storm blew furiously. The horse began to show signs of fatigue and the perspiration dropped from Vladimir in a stream despite the fact that every minute he found himself stuck in deep snow reaching to his waist.

Finally he discovered that he was going in the wrong direction. He stopped for a while and began to think, to recollect and to remember; he was certain that he should have turned to the right. He drove to the right. He had been on his way for an hour now and the horse was progressing with great difficulty. Jadrino must have been near by, but he travelled and travelled and there seemed to be no end to the fields. Everywhere there were snow-drifts and pits, every minute his sleigh capsized and he turned it right-side up again. The time passed quickly. Vladimir was now becoming greatly anxious.

At last something dark began to be visible to one side. Vladimir turned the sleigh in that direction and, approaching, beheld the wood. Thank God, he said to himself, now it is near. He drove closer, looking for the familiar road or hoping to find the forest path, because Jadrino lay just on the other side of the little wood. Soon he found the path he was looking for and entered the darkness of the winter-denuded trees. Here the wind did not blow so fiercely; the path was smooth and soon the horse became more courageous and Vladimir calmer.

He moved farther on, but there was no trace of Jadrino; there seemed to be no end to the forest. Then Vladimir discovered with horror that he was driving in an unknown forest and he was possessed by a feeling of utter hopelessness. He whipped up the horse and the wretched creature broke into a gallop, but after a quarter of an hour it began to stumble along step by step, in spite of the anguished efforts of the unfortunate Vladimir.

Little by little the trees began to grow scarce and Vladimir came out of the forest, but no Jadrino was in view. It must have been midnight by now. The tears came into his eyes: he was lost. The storm had quietened down; the clouds were dispersing and the night was now clear. Before him lay the plain covered with a white undulating carpet of snow. At a little distance he saw a small village of some four or five houses. He took that direction and on reaching the first hut, jumped out of the sleigh, ran towards a window and began pounding on it. A few moments later the window shutter was opened and an old man with a grey beard peeped out.

"What do you want?"—"Is Jadrino far from this place?"—"What, Jadrino?"—"Yes, yes, is it far?"—"Not far off—about ten versts." Hearing this Vladimir caught hold of his hair and remained standing motionless, like a man sentenced to be hanged.

'And where are you from?" asked the old man. Vladimir had no patience to answer his question. "Can you, old man," he said, "get me horse to carry me to Jadrino?"—"We have no horses," replied the old man. "Can I have a guide then? I can pay as much as he desires"—"Wait a minute," said the old man, closing the shutter," I'll send you my son. He'll guide you." Vladimir began to wait impatiently. A minute had not passed, but he began again to knock at the window. The shutter opened and the grey-beard peeped out again: "What do you want?"—"Where is your son?"—"He will be out in a minute. He is pulling his boots on. If you are cold, come in and warm yourself."—"Thank you, no, but be quick and send your son out."

The gates creaked and a young lad came out carrying a cudgel in his hand and walked in front of the sleigh, sometimes leading the way, sometimes searching for the snow-covered path. "What time is it now?" Vladimir asked. "Almost day-break," the boy replied. Now Vladimir could not utter a word.

The cocks were crowing and it was already day-break when they reached Jadrino. Vladimir paid the boy and ran into the courtyard to see the priest. In the yard he saw no signs of his troika —what news awaited him?

(To Be Concluded on Sunday next)

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INDIA'S CULTURAL HERITAGE

(Continued from page 10)

krishnan, the doyen of contemporary Indian philosophers. The poet says: "I love India, not because I cultivate the idolatry of geography, not because I have had the chance to be born in her soil, but because she has saved through tumultous ages the living words that have issued from the illumined consciousness of her great sons— Satyam Jnanam Anantam Brahma: Brahma is Truth, Brahma is Wisdom, Brahma is Infinite." This Centenary volume brings together the different systems of thought, belief and practice which have developed in India from the dawn of reflection. Though this amorphous mass appears at first sight to be more an encyclopaedia of varying philosophies and sects than a continuous and uninterrupted development of one system, closer second thought reveals a pervading unity which binds together the bizarre multiplicity of beliefs and practices.

The first volume contains the following sections with several contributions in each:

I. The Vedas and Upanishads, II. The Epics and the Gita, III The Smritis and the Puranas, IV. Jainism and Buddhism, V. Systems of Hindu Philosophy, VI. System of Hindu Philosophy.

The second volume contains the following sections:—

I. Phases of Hindu Religions, II. The Saints of India, III. Religions from Beyond the Borders, IV. Some Modern Reform Movements and V. Sri Ramakrishna and Spiritual Renaissance.

The third volume contains:—

I. Landmarks in Indian Culture, II. Institutions, III. The Pursuit of Science, IV. The Arts and V. Literature.

Erudite professors of universities and intellectuals of different provinces have all co-operated in bringing out these three volumes, which bid fair to be the most remarkable publication of this generation at least. Some of the contributors are scholars of international fame. In the academic circles of the West, these volumes will all the more be appreciated in that they have demonstrated very clearly the racial genius of the people of India, its growth and evolution, until in the domain of speculative philosophy it reached its high water-mark. The publisher deserves sincere thanks of all lovers of Indian culture.

At a time when the political constitution of the country is in the melting pot and the young hopefuls of our country are determined to create a New India, the publication of these volumes is of immense value. They will bring home to the reformers and constitution-makers that in our motherland Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Zoroastrians, Buddhists and Jains have lived for centuries in peace and harmony, that the rights of the minorities, viz., their culture and religion have been protected. In this ocean of humanity different races and cultures have to commingled. A study of these volumes will make every Indian conscious of his high destiny.

All the three volumes are profusely illustrated. The printing and the get-up are excellent. The third volume records the achievements of the Indians in the domain of physical sciences and politics, showing clearly that the Indians were not a race of lotus-eaters or mere dreamers of the immortality of soul and eternal verities. From every stand-point these volumes are the most welcome addition to the contemporary literature. (All the three volumes are available at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay, 21).

URDU PERIODICALS

(Continued from page 10)

celebrities of the world. "Khuda Ka Insaf" is a drama in which the writer ridicules some of the so-called religious conceptions as held by the Mussalmans but not sanctioned by the Quran. An appreciation of Firaq's poetry will repay perusal. In this number poems by Fazluddin Asar, Muztar, Nazi Ahmad are really splendid.

ZAMANA (Cawnpore).— The place of honour in the issue for March is assigned to Dr. Saiyed Najmuddin Jaafari's article giving a description of the French Constitution. Maxim Gorky's article regarding literature has been translated by Ihtesham Husain in this issue. In the poetry section poems by Farrukh Banarsi (Bachpan Ki Yad), Fitrat Wasti (Shabab) and Sahar (Raj hat) are of a very high order indeed.

ISMAT (Delhi).—In the issue for May is reproduced the first article written 34 years ago for the "Makhzan" by the late Maulana Rashidul Khairi. In this article which is in the form of a letter, the Maulana exhorts Nasir not to leave the children of his sister in a neglected condition. Miss M. Rahman pleads that Muslim girls should be given education so that they may be able to act independently and think for themselves. "Sautia dah" by Abdul Ghaffar Alkhairi is an interesting article, exhorting the Muslim husbands to accord a nice treatment to the children of their dead wives "Ruh se Makalma" describes that it is possible to establish contacts with the souls of dead persons. "Behram" is an interesting detective story. There are several other articles and poems in this issue which are of feminine interest.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE QUARTERLY

The March 1937 issue of the Bombay Co-operative Quarterly contains many instructive articles, touching the various aspects of the Co-operative movement. These articles explain the importance of collective economic policy, as characterised by the Co-operative functions.

Our Co-operative Societies receive very little consideration from the Government. The Reserve Bank has refused to give protection to the poor farmer. The helpless position of the primary societies is largely due to economic causes.

One of the several branches of the Co-operative movement is Co-operative insurance. This enables the poor to insure themselves by decreasing their premiums, through a system of collective insurance. Co-operative insurance is in its infancy in Bombay, and deserves encouragement by all co-operators.

The land mortgage banks of the Madras Presidency have created some interest for co-operators of the other provinces. Several causes have contributed to the comparative successful working of the land mortgage banks in Madras the most important of them being the system of land tenure and the great interest evinced by the co-operators as well as the help of the local Government.

Dorothy Bartlam

Miss DOROTHY BARTLAM, winner of the "Daily Mail" Beauty Competition and now famous as a British film and stage star, is a thorough believer in the systematic development of beauty.

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The modern woman has made a science of beauty culture. She knows that with a little effort she can possess that most charming of all possessions, a really lovely skin. I have found in my own case that a series of beauty exercises regularly carried out is a sure way of keeping my complexion always lovely. Let me give you a tip. Send for the Oatine Beauty Book. It was really a tremendous help to me and I know you will find it so too."

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"Father Divine" Under Arrest

"Faithful Mary", Former "First Angel" Breaks Away From Negro Spiritual Leader And Launches New Cult Of Her Own

"Father Divine", negro evangelist, called "God" by his followers, was arrested on April 22 in the cellar of a house at Milford, Connecticut.

He fled there (cabled the "News Chronicle" correspondent at New York), after escaping over the roofs of Harlem on a night of rioting in which a process-server was stabbed, and was found with several of his followers.

At the same time revolt has broken out in his Harlem "Heaven" where "Faithful Mary", former "first angel", has proclaimed herself head of the cult.

Clad in furs, she arrived in Harlem in a shining black limousine, driven by a liveried chauffeur, and set to work to keep her "Heaven" going on a new basis.

Seven hundred persons of the "Promised Land" (Kingston, New York), have put all their savings into the movement. To-day they are threatened with starvation.

They had been promised everlasting physical life by Father Divine.

Now "faithful Mary" will revamp the movement by teaching that Father Divine has no power to cure anyone, by bringing her followers into contact with "the spirit", and finally, by letting down the barrier raised by Father Divine against physical felicity in marriage.

Property Is "Angels'"

As all the cult's property is held legally in the name of the 'Angels'—for their 'God' renounced worldly possessions and recently disappeared—"Faithful Mary's" revolt is showing signs of success.

Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, John West Hunt, one of Father Divine's followers, indicted under the Mann Act (against white slave traffic), to-day surrendered to the Federal Court clerk's office.

He is charged with having taken 17-year-old Delight Jewett over a State boundary for an 'immoral purpose.

A 'Phone Talk

Mr. Thomas Oslem writes:—

Father Divine, the negro "messiah", talked to me on the Transatlantic telephone recently from his Number One Heaven in Harlem, New York, where he is on bail on an accusation of assault.

"Father Divine waiting" sang out the New York Operator, linking Fleet Street with the Harlem Heaven. The voice speaking at the other end was clear and smooth.

"Is the report true that you plan to start a "Heaven" in London?" I asked.

"Yuh, surely Ah want to start a Hebben in London. Ah reckon there's a need for it. But it depends on the people; they gotta be ready, they gotta be ready. Ah just can't say when Ah'll be comin' ober. But Ah got it in mind, Ah got it in mind.

Conference With His "Angels"

"Me in trouble? No, you got that wrong. There's no trouble here. The assault charge? It's just fulfilment of the scriptures; you kin fin' it in the different parts of the Ol' Testament and the New. It's all there".

I asked Father Divine about statements that he claimed to be God. He broke off and seemed to confer with his attendant "angels". Voices muttered together, one raised. Then he came on again.

"Well, it be like this", he said, "To millions of people Ah'm God. And then, again, to many Ah'm not God. That's jest about as far as Ah can put it.

"It depends on the people. We represent the Kingdom of God, rule and control by the law of peace."

I went on: "I hear you had a 'banquet' after this trouble."

Father Divine cut in quickly: "There ain't been no trouble. Ah tell you it's fulfilment of the Scriptures. Sure we had a banquet. But that ain't nothin'. We have banquets every day here. Yes, banquets every day. We have three to five thousand people at a time, up to ten thousand. Yes, a banquet here, sure, is the grandest fish fry—and ham as well."

"Father", I asked, "Who pays for all this food?"

The answer came back without a pause: "Young man, who pays for this 'spensive telephone call you're givin' me?"

"My firm, Father?".

"Yes, an' that's just who pays for de fish fry and de banquets"—in his excitement his pronunciation fell off a little—"my firm pays for all dese. An', my boy, my firm is better dan yours, for my firm is God".

I asked Father Divine how he was spending the day.

"Well, after Ah finish talkin' wid you, Ah got an address to give. There'll be a very large gathering of mah people here to-day.

"You ask me about 'Faithful Mary'? You wanta know what I say about her? Well I just got nuthin' to say about her, see?"

("Faithful Mary" has left Father Divine's followers and denounced him).

"Now I gotta go an' address mah people. Ah'm workin' for de Lord, an' eberything will establish itself. You'll see. Good-bye".

ENGLISH LOVE OF LIBERTY

Praise From Lord Hewart

Lord Hewart, the Lord Chief Justice, praised the English love of liberty. "If freedom is seriously threatened," he said, "this slow-moving, sporting, and sentimental race becomes taut and ready for the spring."

Lord Hewart, who was speaking in London at the banquet of the Royal Society of St. George, said the Englishman did not need any exhortation to regard his beautiful country with the unsought ardour and constancy of a lover. A public and elaborate tenderness of sincerity and of strength made up the character of England.

Looking back, he would not deny that the long progress towards justice and liberty had sometimes seemed to hesitate and had even been deliberately thwarted. "It is a vague and indefinite thing, this English feeling for liberty. The intruder may go to a certain distance—far enough, as some may think, to create danger—and no obstacle is put in his way. But let him take one step farther, and in a moment he reels before the defensive blow.

ARMS NOT ENOUGH

"In spite of foreign invasion, civil war, and religious persecution, the thread of English public life has never once been severed. The continuous history of English institutions has already extended over fifteen hundred years. Under these institutions the English nation has enjoyed a degree of peace and prosperity which it would be difficult to parallel in the records of any other people."

If the respect and the admiration which a country enjoyed among its neighbours afforded no longer a sufficient means of safety it was obvious that some further and additional means of safety must somehow, at whatever cost, be provided.

"Yet the fact remains," said Lord Hewart, "that armaments and rearmaments can never in themselves be enough. The moral which Sir Francis Doyle pointed from the immortal story of 'The Private of the Buffs' can never lose its force:

Vain, mightiest fleet of iron framed
Vain, those all-shattering guns,
Unless proud England keep untamed
The strong heart of her sons.—

"Manchester Guardian."

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In The Land Of The Proletariat

(Continued from page 5)

Kazakhstan, Karelia and other parts of the Soviet Union.

Earning Of Workers

MOSCOW.—Average earnings of a worker and employee in the national economy of the U. S. S. R. constituted 2,770 roubles in 1936, as against 2,274 roubles in 1935. In February, 1937 the average daily earnings of the workers in large industrial enterprises exceeded by 9.1 per cent., the level of February, 1936.

The consumption of food stuffs is steadfastly rising. The budgets of the workers in large enterprises show that the consumption of groats in January, 1937, was 13.3 per cent. higher than in January, 1936, butter 17.7 per cent., meat and meat products 24 per cent., sugar 27 per cent., candies and sweetmeats 18.3 per cent. and lard almost 50 per cent.

This tremendous growth is due not only to the rise of earnings but also to the fact that the State caters free of charge to many needs of the toilers, chiefly in the field of cultural work, hygiene, medical treatment, prophylaxis, etc. According to as yet incomplete data 15,50,000,000 roubles were expended on these measures in the U. S. S. R. in 1936 as against 12,600,000,000 roubles in 1935. In 1936 these State appropriations enabled an average worker's family in the large-scale industry to save not less than 24.5 per cent. of its budget for other expenditures. These changes in the budgets of the toilers of the Soviet Union give a vivid proof of the continued growth of their living standard.

Science And Technique

MOSCOW.—The staffs of Soviet observatories are intensely studying the results of the observation of the solar eclipse in 1936. One of the largest astronomical institutes in the Soviet Union—the State Institute named after Sternberg (Moscow) is engaged, in particular, in determining the "Einstein effect". During the eclipse, an expedition using special instruments designed in the Institute, obtained in the Far East successful photographs of the subject against the background of the starry sky. Now this material is being worked upon as well as the material on photometric (space) structure of the solar corona. The scientists intend to complete these studies by September or October.

Besides problems connected with the eclipse the Sternberg Institute is also busy with a number of other important problems. Outstanding among these is the study of the stratosphere. Academician Fesenkov has found a method by which observation of lunar eclipses enables him to determine the ozone contents in the earth's atmosphere at various altitudes. This method is being successfully applied. The Institute recently undertook the study of the temperature of high streets of the atmosphere on the basis of the study of the spectre of the sky. Meteors and silvery clouds are also being studied in connection with the work on the stratosphere. The Institute is doing extensive and interesting work in studying the variable stars. A central bureau has been organized at the Institute for studying the variable stars, which drew up a plan of participation of all Soviet observatories in this work. At present many Soviet observatories and many foreign ones (in China, France, the U.S.A., Italy) have already joined in this work. Since the beginning of this year the Institute has discovered 58 new variable stars.

Varied designing work is done in the Institute. A number of new instruments were invented in 1936 for the observation of the solar eclipse. Academician Fesenkov recently designed two new instruments—a binocular photometre for observing the Milky Way and a thermo-intergrator for determining the temperature of sun spots. These instruments have been constructed and are being successfully used in practice. A synchronous motor of an original design has also been constructed for checking the clock-work of telescopes.

Expeditions To Central Asia

The Institute intends to send, this summer, two expeditions to Central Asia. One will continue the study of variable stars, the other—observation of the Milky Way. An expedition is also expected to leave for the Okhotsk Sea to engage in determination of the force of gravity in the sea. This work was conducted with success in the Black Sea during several years with the aid of a special device designed by the Institute and installed in submarine. The work is of great importance for the study of the earth crust and for geological exploration.

The Sternberg Astronomical Institute sends its publications to almost all the world's observatories, —to more than 200 addresses in Europe, America and the East.

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OE/215

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"What are you doing here?" asked the mistress of the house, haughtily "Aren't you the man I saw in prison last week?"

"Yes, mum," replied the ex-prisoner. "I'm returning the call."

* * *

A Scot entered the shop where he had recently bought a bicycle.

"It's about the bike, mon," he said.

"Hasn't it arrived yet?" said the shopkeeper.

"It has," said Jock, "but where's that free wheel?"

* * *

A housewife found a fly which had apparently got into the dough during the bread-making process. Meeting the baker a day or two afterwards she stopped him and said:- "Oh, I've a complaint to make about your bread. I found a dead fly in one of your loaves the other day."

The baker seemed dumbfounded for a moment, and then replied: "Well, I never. So that's where the little truant we missed out of the bakehouse last Wednesday got to, is it?"

In the lift of a big store she noticed a very attractive poster advertising beauty treatment.

Out of curiosity she asked the attendant where the beauty parlour was.

He turned and gave her a good look, noticed presumably that she did not use make-up at all, and then said, in a kindly voice: "You don't want to go there mucking your face about. Why not stay as you are—'omely and 'olesome?"

* * *

An English comedian who prided himself on his ability to speak the Scottish dialect like a native was invited to a dinner-party by an Edinburgh man.

During the evening the comedian told some stories in his best Scots accent, and then, thinking to spring a surprise on the party, he said to his host, "What part of Scotland would you say I came from?"

The host looked dubious.

"Leeds?" he asked.

A landlord wrote to his tenant: "Dear sir, I regret to inform you that my rent is much overdue. Will you kindly forward me a cheque?"

Came the reply: "Dear sir, I see no reason why I should pay your rent. I can't pay my own."

* * *

"How did you get on at the dinner last night, dear?" asked the wife at breakfast.

"Oh, it was a marvellous evening," replied her husband. "One of the most interesting I have ever spent. I was talking to a Pole most of the time."

"Oh, John!" she cried. "And you promised you woudn't have too much to drink!"

* * *

"What is cowhide chiefly used for?" asked the school inspector.

A boy raised his hand.

"I know sir," he said brightly.

"Tell the class," said the inspector.

"To keep the cow together, sir."

An actress was taking her dog for a walk in the park. She met her deadliest rival, wearing a new fur coat.

The dog began to leap in friendly fashion around the wearer of the fur coat and his mistress apologized sweetly.

"Don't mind Fido," she said "he's so keen on rabbiting."

* * *

Two small girls were having a tremendous argument.

"My daddy's a mounted policeman," said Betty. "He rides a horse all day."

"That's no better than being an ordinary policeman like my daddy," said Peggy, proudly.

"Oh, but it is!" said the first child. "If there's any trouble, he can get away quicker."

* * *

A taxi-driver charged with using violent language protested that the complainant—a woman—was "no lidy."

"Indeed," said the magistrate. "I wonder if you know a lady when you see one."

"Course I do," answered the driver, indignantly. "Why, only the other day I saw one. She gave me a pound note for a shilling fare an' walked away. 'Ere, mum,' I says, 'what about your change?' 'Don't be a blinking fool,' says she; 'keep it an' get drunk enough to kiss your mother-in-law.' Now" he ended, triumphantly "that's what I call a real lady!"

* * *

"My husband is very mean, dear," confided a wife to her friend. "Do you know, he took all the money out of baby's money-box."

"How shocking!" exclaimed her listener.

'Yes, and just when there was enough for the new hat I wanted."

* * *

A woman travelling by train was talking with the man in the next seat. In describing her holiday, she said that she had visited San Jose.

"You pronounce that wrong," said the man. "It is San Hosay. In Californit you should pronounce all J's as H's. When were you there?"

The woman thought a minute, then answered. "In Hune and Huly."

* * *

Mother: "Your cousin Harry has a little baby now."

Small Son (who frequents the cinema): "What is it, Sheik or Vamp?"

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Solomstein were walking home from their nephew's birthday party.

"Abie" protested the woman, "vot do you mean by being so generous all at vonce? You spent five shilling on the jigsaw puzzle you gave as a present to young Isaac, and then—in front of 'em all—you told the boy that as soon as he had got the puzzle fixed up right he must show it to you, an' you'd buy him another!"

Mr. Solomstein smiled.

"It is all right, Rachel", he said, reassuringly. "It sounded generous in front of the company, but—I've got von of the pieces in my pocket!"

* * *

Two friends met in the street. One of them remarked on the dirty state of the other's hands.

"Why," he exclaimed, "your hands are covered in soot."

"That's because I was down at the station seeing my wife away," replied his friend.

"But how does that affect your hands?"

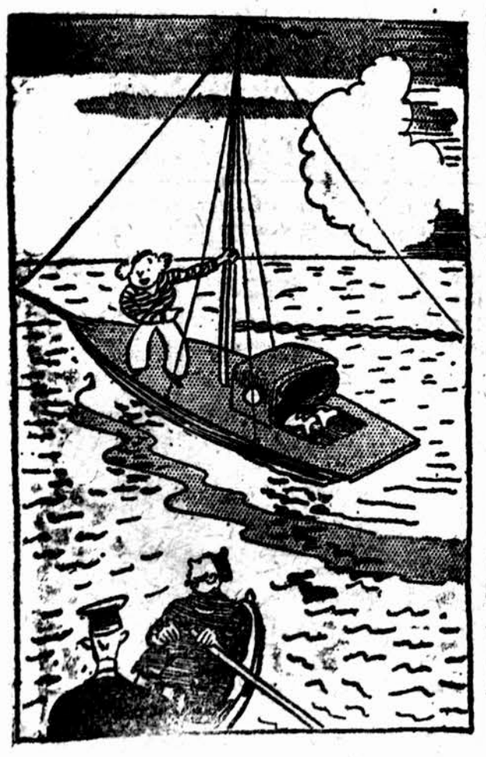
"Well, I patted the engine."

Our Humorist At Large

"My fiance is so jealous—whenever I am appearing he buys out the whole house and sits there alone."

"Anyone can do that, conshble but can you toush y'r toesh?"

"Do you play hockey or football?" "No, bridge, and my wife is a keen partner."



"Harry will be up directly—he's down in the cabin getting a drink."

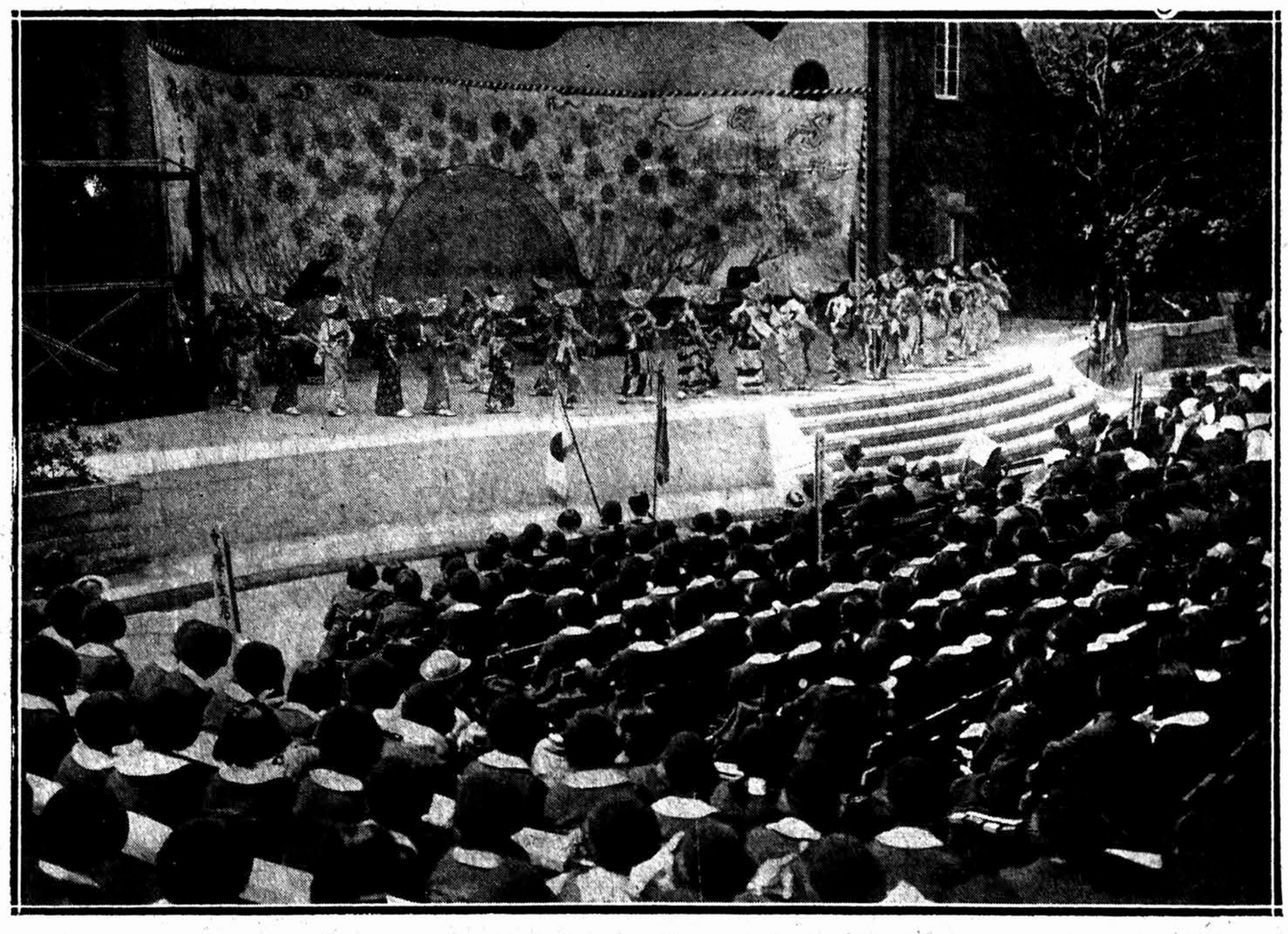
"How much is your coffee?"

"Have you heard that eight-year-old wonder child play?"

"Yes, ten years ago in Paris."

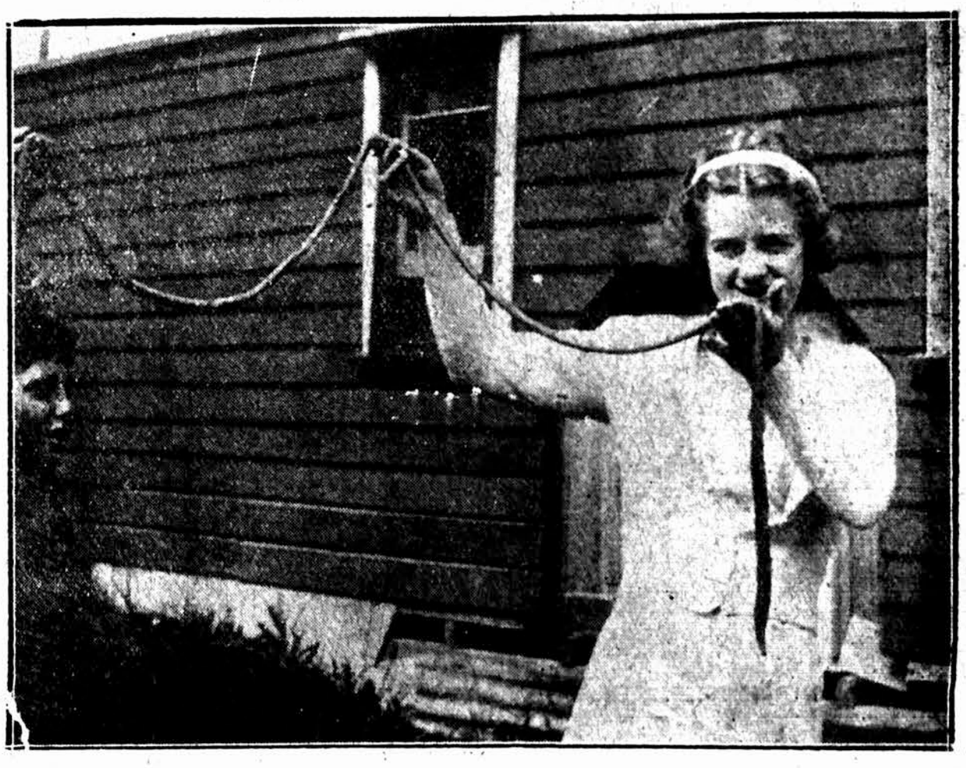
"ANGRY SUNSET."

(Photo by Z. D. Barni).



Annual Flower Dance by Japanese Girls in Tokyo in Celebration of Buddha's Birthday.

American Red Indians rehearsing a weird tribal snake dance with deadly rattlesnakes.



"Megascolides Australia," an unusually long but harmless earthworm found in Victoria.

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May 23, 1937.

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